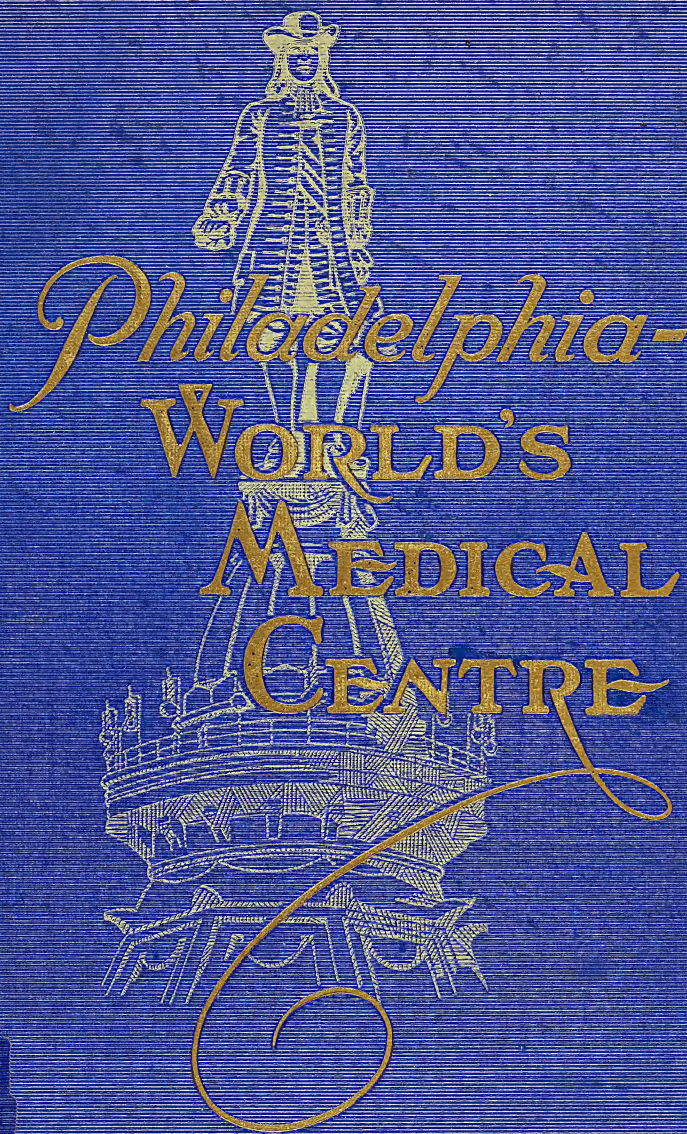
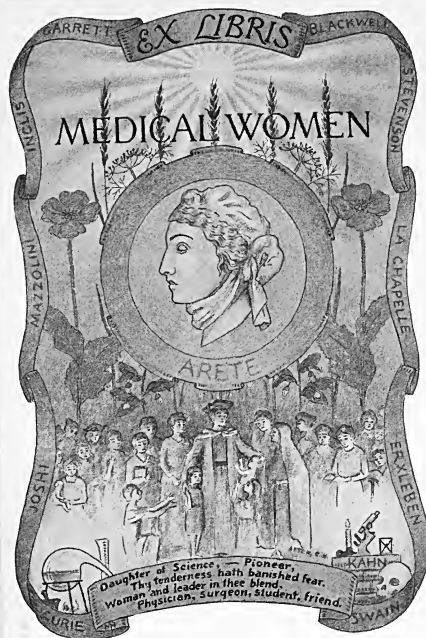
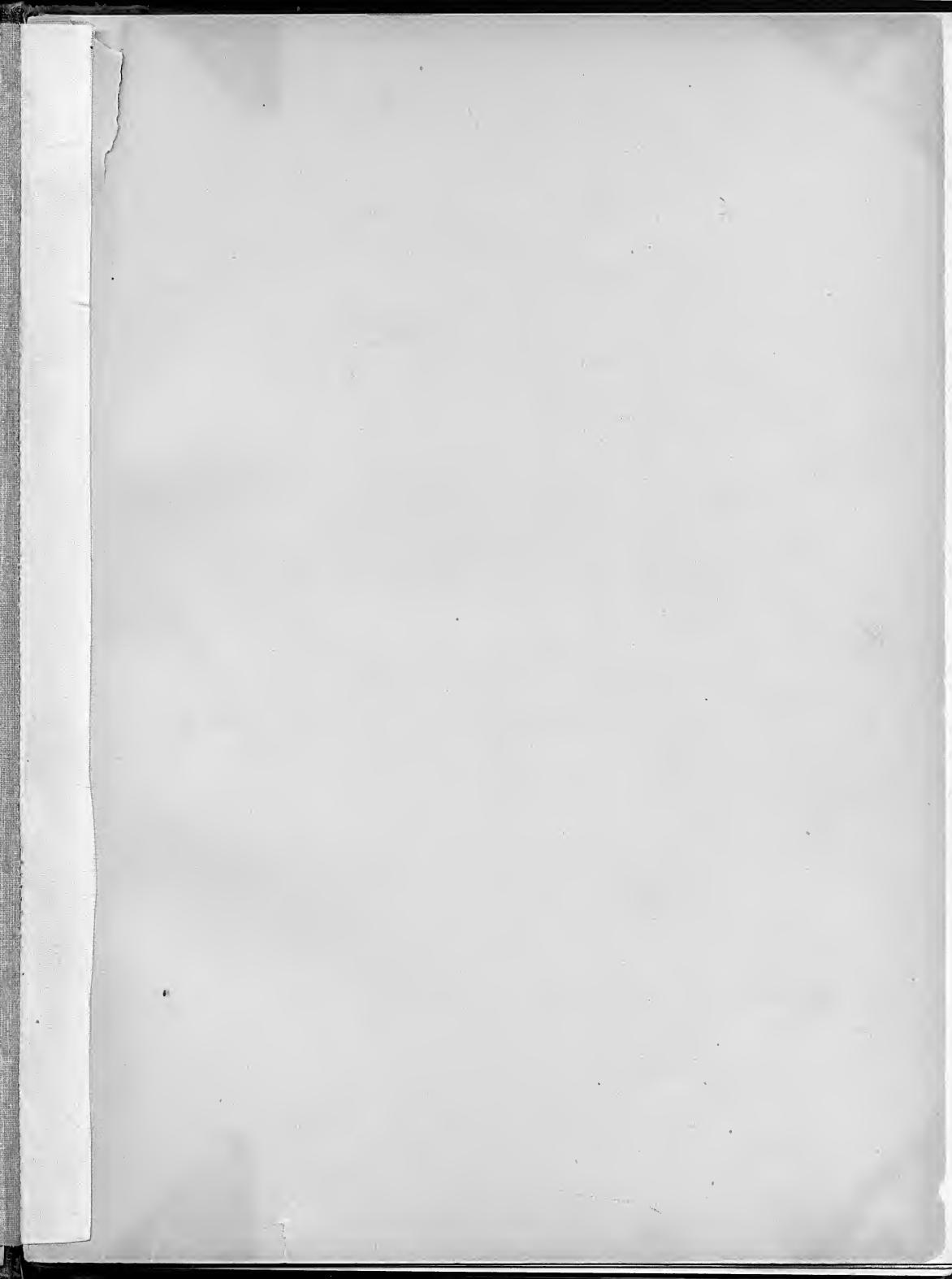


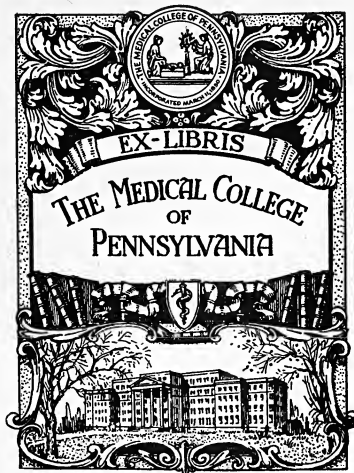






Presented by \_\_\_\_\_







TO THOSE  
OF THE PAST AND PRESENT  
WHOSE EFFORTS IN ELEVATING AND MAINTAINING  
PHILADELPHIA AS THE WORLD'S MEDICAL CENTRE  
AND WHOSE TIRELESS ZEAL AND ENTHUSIASM  
IN THEIR PROFESSION WILL BE A GUIDE  
TO THOSE WHO FOLLOW, THIS  
BOOK IS DEDICATED

# PHILADELPHIA

## WORLD'S MEDICAL CENTRE

BY WORD AND PICTURE

THIS BOOK TYPEFIES THE TREMENDOUS GROWTH  
OF PHILADELPHIA'S INSTITUTIONS IN THE FIELD  
OF MEDICAL SCIENCE AND PROVES CON-  
CLUSIVELY ITS RIGHT TO THE TITLE—  
WORLD'S MEDICAL CENTRE

*w.m.c p. 104*

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# History of the Outstanding Achievements of Philadelphia as a Medical Center

By JAMES M. ANDERS, M.D., LL.D.

*Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania*

PHILADELPHIA is the birthplace of American Medicine.

It will not be possible to depict the development of medicine in Philadelphia in epochs, since oftentimes the advances have superseded one another almost insensibly. A tendency toward international professional relationships was manifested from the beginning of medical activities in this city, and the scientific spirit, which, however, had not yet commenced to burn like a sacred fire abroad, was introduced here by some of the earliest local physicians. Indeed, the medical profession of the present day cannot, upon reflection, fail to feel devoutly grateful to the founders of Medical Science in Philadelphia—to Griffith Owen, John Kearsley, Thomas Cadwalader, John Morgan, William Shippen, Jr., Thomas Bond, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Gerhard and others, for the reason that they made possible, in no narrow sense, the advantages we enjoy today. We must also accord grateful veneration to the standards set by the Welsh Quaker doctors who accompanied the colonists, for to them was largely due the advanced professional position taken by Philadelphia in its very incipency.

The first representative of the medical profession was Jan Petersen, a barber of Alfordolt; he was surgeon to one of the Swedish colonies on the Delaware at a salary of ten guilders a month, beginning July 10, 1638, while the first well-known practitioner in Pennsylvania was Dr. Griffith Owen. As early as 1700, the first quarantine law was passed in Philadelphia, and the quarantine physician for many years was Dr. Thomas Graeme.

In 1717, Dr. John Kearsley assumed the responsibility of preceptor and teacher of young men

desirous of studying medicine, with phenomenal success, due to the excellence of the instruction offered, and not a few of his pupils were "destined for prominence in the early records of their profession in this country." Among his pupils it became the vogue to sojourn abroad to amplify their medical knowledge, presumably to obviate the necessity of depending upon the mother country for an adequate supply of competent physicians. Perhaps the earliest of these was Lloyd Zachary, who, upon returning to Philadelphia with Phineas Bond, made it possible, by volunteering gratuitous service, to execute the plans suggested by Dr. Thomas Bond to Benjamin Franklin, for the establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital. It is worthy of note that Dr. Thomas Cadwalader was the first native son of Philadelphia to receive his medical education abroad; he was the first to make a necropsy for scientific purposes and the first to employ electricity in the treatment of disease—a case of paralysis.

Among the earlier Philadelphia physicians, there were numerous pioneers other than those already mentioned. For example, to Dr. Thomas Bond credit is due for the first record of lithotomy in America; the operation was performed by him at the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1756. Dr. William Shippen, Jr., was before all others in teaching obstetrics and to establish a private maternity in 1762, as well as the first to urge systematic medical school education in the place of the apprentice system then in vogue. He was also the first to dissect human bodies, under public protest and threats of violence and an attempt to destroy his house, although serious damage was averted. His contemporary, Dr. John Morgan, held the same

view concerning medical education, and, upon returning to America in 1765 from abroad, took a long forward step and founded the primary medical school in America (later the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania), and became the first Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic therein.

To Morgan belongs the credit of effecting a division between medicine and surgery, feeling that they required different types of men. Again, it was due in large part to his teaching and influence that surgery early took an advanced position in this city. Surely we may look upon the delineation of the physician from the surgeon as an early outstanding achievement in American medicine. Subsequently, obstetrics was adopted as the first specialty. The value of hygiene and preventive medicine was early recognized in Philadelphia. Here should be recollected the fact that the control of the medical service of the Continental Army was almost solely in the hands of Philadelphia physicians, and the list was truly an epitome of the profession of the city of the Colonial period.

A number of valuable methods of treatment took origin here in that early period, especially innovations in surgical treatment. For example, the Bond splint for fractures of the lower end of the radius, devised by Dr. Thomas Bond. To Dr. Philip Syng Physick belongs the credit of inventing a number of surgical appliances and instruments, such as the urethrotome, the seton for ununited fractures, ligatures for vessels, and a tonsillotome. The stomach tube for gastric lavage is often ascribed to Dr. Physick and was wrought out independently by him, although Dr. Alexander Monro of Edinburgh described its use in gas-

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trict lavage as early as 1797. It was Dr. John Rhea Barton who introduced wiring of fragments in fracture of the patella; Dr. Hugh L. Hodge invented a pessary and obstetrical forceps, and Dr. S. D. Gross, a transfusion apparatus, foreign-body extractor, bullet probe, artery forceps, tourniquet and splints. No name looms larger in the scroll of fame in Philadelphia medicine than that of Dr. S. D. Gross, who, after his demise, was honored by the erection of a National Statue, a unique distinction. Much credit should be given to Dr. Atlee for having directed the attention of the world to ovariectomy as a justifiable procedure in given conditions.

During the closing period of the War of the Revolution, the population of Philadelphia was approximately 40,000, of whom 50 were physicians. Among those who helped to advance Philadelphia medicine by means of institutional and practical measures still operative was Samuel Powell Griffith, who was born in this city in 1759. It was to him that Benjamin Rush suggested the founding of the College of Physicians, of which he later became one of the founders and was Vice-President at the time of his death in 1826. Dr. Griffith was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Dispensary (in 1786), the first institution of its kind in America. He was also one of the founders of the Friends Asylum in Frankford, and at the early age of thirty years was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the first Medical School.

No history of the achievements of Philadelphia medicine would be complete without reference to Benjamin Rush, conceded to have been one of the greatest clinicians this country has ever produced and styled by Lettson the "Sydenham of America." Besides being an acknowledged leader in practical medicine, he was an essayist in many lines, an orator, investigator, a scholar, statesman, philosopher, scientist, a highly successful teacher and a Christian gentleman. Among his pupils were many men who added luster to the reputation of Philadelphia as a medical center. For example, Dr.

Philip Syng Physick, a Philadelphian, previously mentioned, who has been called the father of American surgery; also Dr. John Redmond Cox, the founder of medical journalism in America, and the first subject to be successfully vaccinated in Philadelphia.

To Dr. Thomas E. James goes the credit of first opening lying-in wards in the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia hospitals. The first medical text-book in America was published by a Philadelphian, Dr. Caspar Wistar, whose anatomical specimens form the nucleus of the present Wistar Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. An event worthy of mention was the founding of the first medical journal in America, the *Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal* (1804-09). In 1820 Nathaniel Chapman founded the *Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*; in 1827 he started a new series of this journal under the title "*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*," which has been the best of the American monthly medical periodicals.

Subsequently, the supreme dominance of the individual physician ceased for all time, and collective effort, which had its origin first with Morgan and his associates and later many former pupils of Rush, now became the established rule, and as knowledge grew, the tendency toward specialism increased. This fact explains the multiplication of schools and private institutions during the latter part of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century.

Among the greatest exponents of scientific medicine of that period, the following are deserving of special mention: William P. Dewees, William E. Horner, Robert E. Hare (the inventor of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe in 1801), George B. Wood, Samuel Jackson and William W. Gerhard, the greatest pathologist of this day, whose paper on differential diagnosis of typhus and typhoid fevers in 1837 definitely settled the clinico-pathologic status of the two diseases. The founding of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia in 1833, by Norris, Pennock, Stille, Goddard, Pepper, Mütter, Carson, and others, was an event of much

importance. The present Pathological Society, however, was organized in 1857 in the old "picture house" of the Pennsylvania Hospital, where an address was delivered by the late Sir William Osler on the occasion of its Fiftieth Anniversary.

Among other men who left their lasting impress upon Philadelphia medicine, at a somewhat later date, were: Dr. George McClellan, the founder of Jefferson Medical College in 1825; Dr. Robley Dunglison, who, while teaching six branches of medicine simultaneously in the University of Virginia, published a work on human physiology, a medical dictionary, and a work on therapeutics, and later occupied the chair of Institutes of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College for thirty-two years; Dr. Ann Preston, who reorganized the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and Dr. George P. Oliver, who organized the Medico-Chirurgical College.

Medical schools of low standard and short courses requisite for the degree of Doctor of Medicine invited opprobrium, and these conditions were directly responsible for the origin of the American Medical Association, designed as a moral uplift to secure a better state of medical ethics and service in the land. The first National Convention was held in New York in 1846, with only one Philadelphia School to join in the movement, namely, the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College, one of the two schools founded by Dr. George McClellan.

"In the following year, representatives of 28 medical colleges and 40 medical societies assembled in Philadelphia. A report on medical ethics was submitted, and a plea for higher educational requirements was made to the colleges. Dr. Nathaniel Chapman of the University of Pennsylvania was the first president, Dr. Alfred Stille, one of the two secretaries, and Dr. Isaac Hays, treasurer. All of these men, be it observed, were Philadelphians."<sup>1</sup> Philadelphia, therefore, may be said to have been the birthplace of the American Medical Association.

<sup>1</sup> Founders' Week Memorial Volume, p. 54.

This movement resulted in the stimulation of the local profession to better things, and also led to the organization of the Philadelphia County Medical Society on January 16, 1849, which Society has done so much to promote medical progress in Philadelphia. At that time the city proper of Philadelphia lay between the Delaware and the Schuylkill Rivers, and Vine and South Streets, and its population was 120,000, while the population of the entire county, which included various districts and townships, such as Frankford, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Moyamensing, Southwark, West Philadelphia and so on, was about 400,000. As stated by J. Chalmers Da Costa<sup>2</sup> this city was then "the medical center of the country, its medical authorities were revered far and wide, and every ambitious medical man in the United States looked towards a chair in a Philadelphia college as the crowning point of his career." The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, the first Homeopathic Medical School in this country, was organized in 1848 by Dr. Constantine Hering, Dr. Jacob Jeanes and Dr. Walter Williamson. It may be justly claimed that Philadelphia was the pioneer in medical education for women, the Woman's Medical College being organized in 1850. The second children's hospital was established in 1855 in Philadelphia, the first having been organized in 1854, in New York.

The founders of The Philadelphia County Medical Society and those counted among its earliest members visualized in outline the plan of organization of the medical profession, subsequently adopted by the American Medical Association. They passed a resolution calling for the admission of delegates from county and state medical societies to the American Medical Society—a plan subsequently adopted by the national organization. The Society also became actively interested at once in professional and public welfare, showing that the members were endowed with no blunted sense of proportion and relative values in

the sphere of medical organizations. Among accomplishments worthy of notice which we owe to the County Medical Society are: The advocacy of members familiarizing themselves with the United States pharmacopœia and also adhering to it strictly in their prescriptions. On the other hand, connection with, or moneyed interests in, apothecary stores of physicians, the Society thus early discountenanced.

Notwithstanding the fact that the physician was at that time totally without modern laboratory aids and instruments of precision, we owe many achievements of note to his ingenuity, versatility and highly cultivated powers of observation. Among those who contributed most largely to Philadelphia medicine in the period were: Doctors George B. Wood, John K. Mitchell, the first to describe neurotic spinal arthropathies in 1831, Nathaniel Chapman, a student of Rush and Abernethy in London, Charles D. Meigs, Joseph Pancoast, famous both as teacher and operator, Thomas D. Mütter, Samuel Jackson, John Rhea Barton, William E. Horner, Robert Hare, George W. Norris and many others. The movement to reform and advance medical education to higher standards in this country was inaugurated by three members of the local medical profession, namely, Doctors William Pepper, Horatio C. Wood and James Tyson, in co-operation with Elliott of Harvard, Sir William Osler and William Welch of Johns Hopkins.

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia was founded in 1787, it being the third Medical Society to be formed in Philadelphia, the first being the Philadelphia Medical Society, which continued in existence only until November 11, 1768, and the second, the American Medical Society founded in 1773, by medical students attending lectures in Philadelphia. The prototype of the College of Physicians was doubtless the Royal College of Physicians of London. Its organization, however, was agitated as early as 1767, by Dr. John Morgan, but strenuously opposed by one of the proprietors, Thomas Penn, and this resulted in the

abandonment of the project until 1787.

The work of the College stood out conspicuously during the first half century of its life, since few societies existed during that period. It was then frequently called upon to express its opinion and rendered valuable aid to the City, State and Nation. The College can boast of a library second in size only to that of the Surgeon General at Washington, D. C.; it has been of unlimited service in extending the treasures of its collection of bound journals and standard works to thousands of physicians and students. The College has ever protected the interests of science and taken a firm stand in favor of experimental medicine, and on more than one occasion thwarted attempts at encroachments on the right to use animals for purposes of vivisection under proper and humane supervision. For many years it gave interested attention to the subject of quarantine.

The College of Physicians has been intimately associated with the developmental history of our city, and its founders clearly recognized the true relationship of medicine to the public health. Later on it became less active in its relation to the domain of sanitary science and preventive medicine. More recently, however, it has been availing itself of opportunities to promote the health and well-being of the general public through the establishment of a standing committee on Public Health and Preventive Medicine and also the formation of a section covering the same field, including industrial medicine. The College is now prepared to play an important rôle in the future preservation of the health of the community.

To sketch the history of The Philadelphia General Hospital would not be possible within the limitations of this article, but many of the scientific contributions to various departments of medicine by its visiting and teaching staffs, including not a few original discoveries, have become historic classics. The words of Dr. Charles K. Mills,<sup>3</sup> written in 1890

<sup>2</sup> 75th Anniversary, The Philadelphia County Medical Society, p. 79.

<sup>3</sup> Philadelphia Hospital Reports, Vol. 1, pp. 80-81.

—“On pathology the hospital has furnished contributions without number and some of great value, particularly during the last fifteen years”—are even more true of the intervening period of forty years to date. Unquestionably, this institution has been an outstanding factor in the progressive development of Philadelphia medicine. As stated by the late Dr. D. Hayes Agnew:<sup>4</sup> “It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this Institution, to either the profession or the community.” The Philadelphia Pathological Society has increasingly drawn from this hospital for its material.

An outstanding landmark in Philadelphia medicine was the endorsement of the efforts of medical authorities to widen the scope and functions of the Division of Child Hygiene (in 1914), whose accomplishments in safeguarding the lives of infants and young children have been distinctly noteworthy. Here may be stated the fact that during the past two decades there has been a sympathetic co-operation between the medical organizations of Philadelphia as represented by our Philadelphia County Medical Society and the College of Physicians, and those who have represented the citizens in public health work, and from this close co-operation have sprung influences that have greatly assisted the Department of Public Health in its efforts to improve the sanitary status of Philadelphia and prevent communicable diseases.

The recent establishment of a creditable working and reference library by the County Medical Society may be viewed as an achievement fraught with great possibilities for the advancement of the future scientific interests of the Society. The birth of the Weekly Roster, founded by Dr. A. B. Hirsch, marked a step in advance, inaugurating, as it did, meeting notices of all Philadelphia's Medical Societies, together with abstracts of papers and additional items of interest to the medical profession. Among notable achievements may be appropriately mentioned the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, founded by Dr. William Duffield Robinson and

his associates, during the World War. This organization was developed numerically until it became the largest in the world (about 74,000 men) up to Armistice Day.

The organization of the Graduate School of Medicine (formerly the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital) by the University of Pennsylvania in 1916 constitutes a real landmark in the progress and development of medical teaching in Philadelphia. The prime object was to provide a comprehensive series of long systematic graduate medical courses, with a view to preparing acceptable graduates to begin special medical practice, or teaching, and to stimulate productive research in medicine. Its faculty consists of a large group of Philadelphia clinicians, representing twelve major clinical departments. Certificates and degrees are awarded to successful regular course student physicians. To approved students there is offered a wide range of opportunities in their chosen fields of medical science. The Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, it may be reasonably claimed, has led all other institutions in the land with similar aims.

It remains for me to speak of the achievements of men, most of them no longer in the flesh, who have contributed mightily to the development of practical medicine, not only in Philadelphia, but throughout the world. Of these I would make special mention of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, poet and novelist, author of “The Rest Cure for Nervous Disorders;” Sir William Osler, the illuminator of internal medicine by his masterly work; Dr. Joseph Leidy, the world-famed naturalist, who discovered, in 1847, the intermediate host of the trichina, namely, the hog; Dr. J. M. Da Costa, the marvelously acute diagnostician, author of classic contributions to the knowledge of cardiac derangements; Dr. Horatio C. Wood, founder of clinical pharmacology, or modern system of rational scientific therapeutics; Dr. William Pepper, untiring worker for a higher standard in medicine, author of many excellent published works, the first to aspirate for

pleural effusion in America; Dr. W. W. Keen, pioneer in brain localization and surgery; Dr. Louis H. Duhring, founder of American Dermatology; Dr. C. E. de M. Sajous, the father of Endocrinology; Dr. Joseph Price, nestor of abdominal surgery in America; Dr. William L. Rodman, famous for breast amputations. Among many others whose names should be recorded here are; Dr. John B. Deaver, a renowned specialist in appendicitis and surgery of the upper abdomen; Dr. George E. Pfahler, noted X-ray Therapist; Dr. William G. Spiller, first to advocate operation for tic douloureux (1898); Dr. Francis X. Dercum, the first to describe adiposis dolorosa; Dr. Thomas G. Morton, author of Metatarsalgia; Dr. L. Webster Fox the brilliant operator on the eye; Dr. John A. Kolmer, Wasserman and other Researches; Drs. Shamburg and Rawiss, who gave us “Arsphenamin;” Dr. B. B. Vincent Lyon, gall bladder drainage; Dr. George E. de Schweinitz, world famous Ophthalmologist; Dr. W. Wayne Babcock, pioneer in spinal anesthesia and others. Dr. Joseph Price, a pioneer in modern asepsis, which hastened the surgical triumphs in the fields of gynecology and obstetrics; Dr. J. H. Musser, who first recognized typhoid cholecystitis as a pathologic basis of a relapse in typhoid fever; Dr. J. Solis-Cohen, the pioneer laryngologist and advocate of a present-day recognized operation for carcinoma of the larynx; Dr. E. E. Montgomery, the first to advocate the interval operation in appendicitis, and Dr. Thomas H. Fenton, the founder of the American Society of Tropical Medicine.

It should be the pride of the local medical profession that Philadelphia has led all other cities of the Union in the tuberculosis crusade. The magnificent Phipps Institute, the Department of Public Health, and the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee, have unitedly made a most impressive showing in humanity's fight against this dreaded disease. The Philadelphia Heart Association and the Children's Heart Hospital are together achieving practical results quite worthy of mention here.

<sup>4</sup> History of Blackley, Crouse, p. 3.



Within the period of time of those living the most notable progress in medicine of all times has taken place, and not a few of the men who made this progress possible have been residents of Philadelphia; they are a part of a long legiance to the great masters and

line of investigators, specialists, physicians and surgeons who have adorned their profession.

Philadelphia's traditions are an inspiration to the present generation, and whilst we owe filial movements of the past, we must

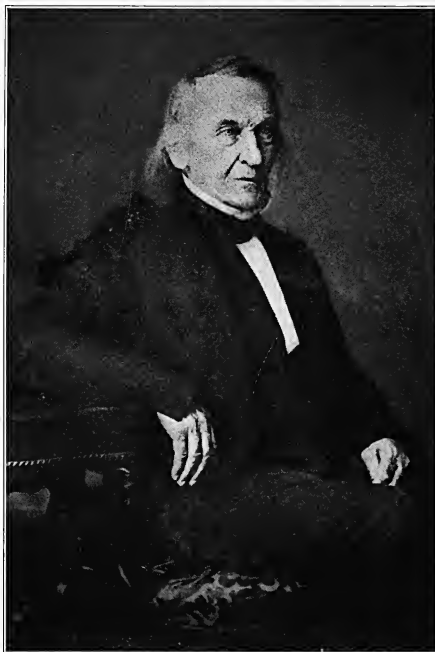
also concern ourselves with the present and the future; and to this end we must set high standards in the profession, and with sustained earnestness of purpose provide for the advance of theory and practical achievement in the days to come.

## A Brief History of The Philadelphia County Medical Society

By JAMES M. ANDERS, M.D.  
PHILADELPHIA

<sup>1</sup> Abstract, History of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.  
Seventy-fifth Anniversary, The Philadelphia County Medical Society.

I HAVE been requested by the President for the year, 1924, Dr. F. Hurst Maier, and the Board of Directors, of The Philadelphia County Medical Society to relate briefly its history. This society was organized in 1849 and recently observed its 75th anniversary celebration. Its founders were men of high standing in the profession, and the list included such well-known names of doctors of that day, as George B. Wood, Joseph Pancoast, Isaac Parrish, Alfred Stille, George W. Norris, Joseph Carson and others equally renowned. It is of interest to note that some of these men are still alive in the memories of many living persons. The society grew and before the end of the fifth year it numbered upwards of 200 members. The membership subsequently fluctuated, but since the year 1900, the enrollment has shown leaps and bounds, until now it is well above the 000 mark. Included in the membership of this society have been, and are, practically all of the leading medical men and women of the city.



SAMUEL JACKSON, M.D.  
First President of The Philadelphia County Medical Society,  
1849-1852

One of the main objects of the County Medical Society has been,

from the beginning, the advancement of our knowledge of the causes, nature and treatment of human diseases, so as to better prepare the doctors to care for the sick. The society has been no less active and zealous in its efforts to prevent disease and to promote the health and welfare of the community. In this field of public health work, it has always sought to co-operate with the Department of Health of the city, now so ably headed by Dr. Wilmer Krusen.

Back in 1849, when this society was only a few months old, it became active in the promotion of matters of public interest. As the result of resolutions then passed by the society and the agitation which took place subsequently, the present law providing for the registration of births, marriages and deaths was enacted. While still in its swaddling clothes, the County Medical Society had its Committee on Public Hygiene which reported on its own activities in the interests of the public health from time to time.

Again, on April 17th, 1849, just three months after its birth, the Society urged the legislature of Pennsylvania to grant to each county in the State, provision for the general practice of vaccination against smallpox. At various times since then, when smallpox prevailed, e. g., in 1900, 1901 and again in 1903, general vaccination was strongly urged in a series of resolutions passed by this society. A committee of the society, composed of Drs. S. Weir Mitchell, Wm. M. Welch and Richard Cleeman, was instrumental in preventing the passage of an anti-vaccination measure, introduced in the legislature of Pennsylvania during the session of 1898-1899. Strangely enough, not a few persons are at the present writing opposed to vaccination, which is the only known certain means of preventing small-

pox. We have a compulsory vaccination law in Pennsylvania, which these misguided persons will, it is believed, attack during the coming session of the legislature at Harrisburg, with a view to repealing it. May God preserve the citizens of Pennsylvania from such a calamity as they would precipitate, if successful!

We have a Medical Legislative Committee in Pennsylvania, of which an officer of this society, Dr. George A. Knowles, is chairman. This body, with the aid of the strong moral support of the College of Physicians, which recently adopted resolutions protesting against any change in the compulsory vaccination law, as well as of other professional organizations throughout the State, will, it is confidently believed, preserve this law without change. Dr. W. W.

Keen, that world-famed and venerable surgeon, has volunteered to go to Harrisburg, if his services should be needed, and help to convince our legislators that the present compulsory vaccination law must remain in force.

Through the labors of a special committee of this society, appointed in 1903, to report on means to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, many regulations were proposed and afterward adopted by the Department of Health, some of which are in force today. The citizens of Philadelphia have long owed a debt of gratitude to the County Medical Society for its real concern for their health and happiness, as shown by the moral support it has ever given to the health department of the city.



HOME OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY  
*Southeast Corner Twenty-first and Spruce Streets*

After a single year of active life, or seventy-four years ago, this society urged the laying out of public parks in the more crowded sections of the city, with a view to lessening infantile diseases during the warmer months. Indeed, Philadelphia is indebted to this society for some of its earliest parks, e. g., that at Lemon Hill, a public square in Kensington, and another in Southwark. The society at this early date (1850) urged the investing of the city with entire control of nearly a mile of the river front north of Fairmount Dam—a timely action having for its object an improved water supply for the city. These pioneers in medical organization work seemed to visualize and labor for many of the things we are striving to accomplish at the present day, in the interests of the people.

I shall, for want of time, merely mention some additional official acts of the County Medical Society for the benefit of the general public. In 1859, Councils was shown the vital importance of preventing by law or ordinance the future burying of the dead in the closely built-up portions of the city. A little later, a successful movement was started by this society to protect the public against important diseases, by suitable quarantine laws. In May, 1897, the society endorsed Act 536, which was aimed to prevent the erection of very tall buildings in cities of the first class, on account of their ill effect upon health. This question of the height of buildings, many of us think at the present day, should be regulated by an appropriate zoning ordinance. In January, 1898, this society sent a committee to Mayor Ashbridge and Councils to urge the filtration of the water supply of Philadelphia, in view of the city's responsibility for the prevention of typhoid fever; and it was also instrumental in starting the Division of Child Hygiene of the city's Department of Health.

In 1873, before the germ of typhoid fever was discovered, it investigated the question of the relation of the milk supply to typhoid fever during the previous year, and also endeavored to as-

certain what regulations existed for insuring the purity of milk, just as it had previously done, as regards the drinking water supply. Recently a standing committee of which Dr. O. H. Petty is chairman, was appointed to urge all citizens to visit their physicians at least once each year for a physical examination. It is not possible for any one, however intelligent, to discover in himself or herself certain ailments before damage that cannot be remedied has occurred. And not to have children examined annually, with a view to detecting physical defects and latent complaints is, to say the least, inexcusable in the present state of our knowledge. A universal response to the appeal of this committee would save many lives, not to speak of the prevention of an enormous economic loss, which is now taking place, on account of human illness.

In 1873, Dr. Goodell urged the society to recommend condensed milk, condemning cow's milk churned by hauling over the streets of Philadelphia, which were then paved with cobble stones. At the present time, however, on account of better paved streets and improved dairy sanitation, as well as a pasteurized milk supply, the use of cow's milk is advocated as a rule.

In 1874, the society, by a resolution of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, invited "the medical brethren of the world, to assemble in medical congress in Philadelphia on July 4, 1876." This important congress was held and was presided over by Dr. Gross. Recently, the society appointed a special committee to convene a National congress in Philadelphia in 1926, during the sesqui-centennial celebration, and it is believed that the proposed congress will once more give our society a truly national significance. It is pretty certain that the members of this body will show interest and enthusiasm, and it may be safely prophesied that they will aid materially to make the sesqui-centennial celebration a creditable affair.

Following the semi-centennial celebration of the County Medical Society in 1900, its work and activ-

ities rapidly expanded and new members were added in large numbers until at the end of the year 1919, there were only about 200 physicians in Philadelphia, who neglected to join the society, either through indifference or owing to the expense it would incur, according to Dr. Stahl, who was then its President.

The medical profession was formerly opposed to the female physician, but by and by "woman had her way, as usual," and in 1888 Dr. Mary Willets was elected to the society. How different the attitude of the profession toward the female doctor at the present day; she is welcomed and respected everywhere.

During the World War, this society displayed a truly patriotic spirit, the members offering themselves by a unanimous vote for service in any field into which they might be called.

In 1923, the society established a permanent office in charge of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Franklin M. Crispin, at 2046 Chestnut Street, while its meetings have been, for many years, held in the College of Physicians.

In concluding, I trust that my hearers have been impressed with the many official actions taken by The Philadelphia County Medical Society to promote human welfare and public health measures in particular. While I have stressed the earlier achievements, the society's efforts in the interests of the public have been even more notable in recent years, and today an unusually large body of loyal, prominent members are bearing the burden of the society's ever-increasing activities.

On October 13, 1924, *The Evening Bulletin* of this city had this to say about the County Medical Society:

"Through a standing committee on 'Public Preventive Medicine' it now aims to keep the public informed in public health topics, advise the city in matters of municipal hygiene and secure the cooperation of the physicians to that end. Through sectional branches,

in various districts of the city, it maintains also a neighborhood and local interest, enabling special studies of district problems to be

made, and, although its general concern is the elevation of the ethics and practice of the profession and the increase of its works,

the public spread of its activities makes the 'County Medical' much more than a mere professional association."

## Philadelphia General Hospital

By JOHN WELSH CROSKY, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WHEN William Penn sailed for America, on the ship *Welcome*, he left a letter addressed to his wife and children, in which he said: "Pity the distressed and hold out a hand of help to them; it may be your case; and as you mete to others God will mete to you again." The "Friends" who came with Penn to this country, which was to be the "haven of rest for the oppressed of all nations," were no doubt men of sterling qualities; they believed in the sentiments expressed in the letter left by Penn with his wife and children. It is, therefore, not surprising that the first almshouse established in the Colonies was that of the Friends. A few years after the landing of Penn, in 1684, he conveyed to one John Martin, a tailor by trade and a member of the Society of Friends, two city lots, each 51 feet by 260 feet on the south side of Walnut Street, between "Delaware, Third and Fourth Streets." John Martin died in 1702, leaving his two city lots to the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, expressing the wish that they should be disposed of in any way the Monthly Meeting saw fit, for the use of poor members of the Society of Friends. The Monthly Meeting accepted the gift, and eleven years later, 1713, when the need of a House of Refuge for poor and aged Friends became evident, decided to use "John Martin's lots on Walnut Street" as a site for an almshouse. Accordingly, on the rear of the lot

fronting on Willing's Alley, the Monthly Meeting built several stone cottages as a place of residence for impoverished members of the society, and sixteen years later, in 1729, built a larger building on the Walnut Street front, which became known for over a hundred years after as the Friends' Almshouse. This lot was laid out with stone cottages on each side and flower beds down the center, with several large shade trees on the Willing's Alley front, and for over a century poor members of the society were permitted to reside there rent free with a weekly allowance for food, fuel and clothing. Those of them who were able to supplement their weekly allowance by working at some trade or handicraft were permitted to do so.

In 1841 the Monthly Meeting, having made other provision for many of its poor members, demolished the building on Walnut Street front and built a three-story office building on the site. The stone cottages in the rear, however, were still preserved and for thirty-five years served the purpose for which they were built. Entrance to them was given through Willing's Alley or through a gateway on the Walnut Street front. In 1876 all of the buildings were demolished and the present office building built on the site. The almshouse lot is mentioned in half a dozen deeds from 1731 to 1902, but always as being conveyed by trustees or substitute trustees of

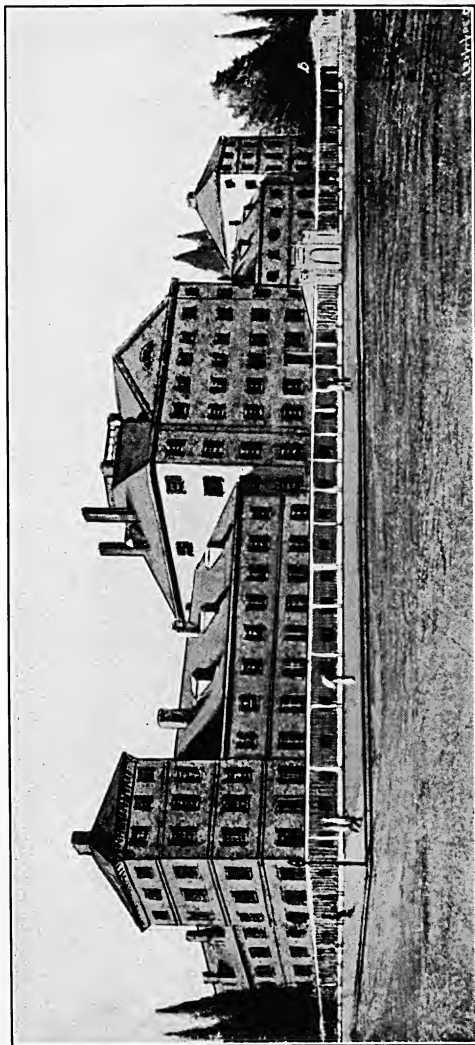
the Society. The lot has never left ownership of the Society of Friends once it was bequeathed in 1702 by the will of John Martin until when it was purchased in 1924 by the Maryland Casualty Company as a site for a large office building to be devoted to insurance interests.

This Quaker Almshouse was strictly sectarian, and none but members of the Society of Friends were received within its walls. It had but few inmates, as the Quakers were generally thrifty and economical and did not have to be supported in an almshouse. A few old women were there, and it was frequently called the "Quaker Nunnery."

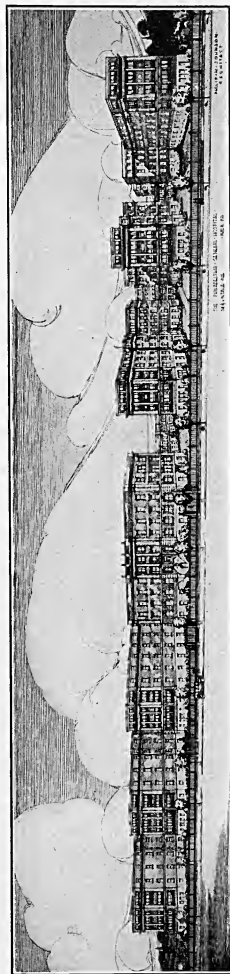
This almshouse or hospital did not provide for the idle persons who came drifting in among the early settlers. Sickness and misfortune overtaking them, they required assistance from the more fortunate. This was rendered privately, until it became so burdensome to a few, that it was deemed essential to have some public way of relieving the necessities of the unfortunate, and to levy an equal tax on all to provide the means for that purpose. Tramps were not encouraged and idleness was not considered good form in those days.

In 1713 Council passed a resolution which declared: The poor of the city, "Dayly increasing, it is ye opinion of this Council that a





PHILADELPHIA ALMSHOUSE, 1767-1834  
 The Ancestor of the Philadelphia General Hospital—the "Bettering House" or "Almshouse for Relief and Employment of the Poor," which from 1767 to 1834 cared for the poor and the sick at its buildings, occupying the block bounded by Spruce, Pine, Tenth and Eleventh Sts.



THE NEW PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

workhouse be immediately hired to employ poor persons and sufficient persons appointed to keep them at work."

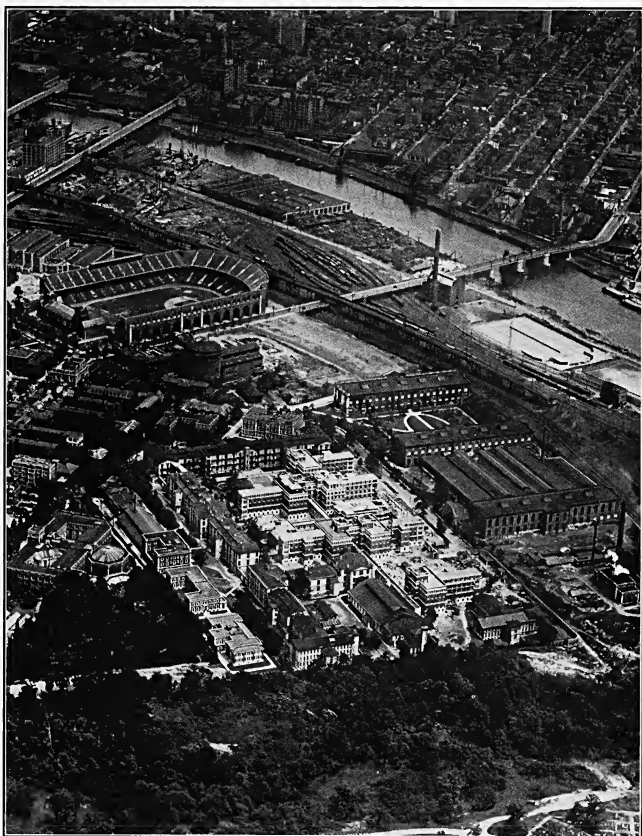
In 1717 an order was issued compelling all receiving relief from the Overseers of the Poor, to wear upon the right sleeve of the outer garment the Roman letter P, together with the initials of the county or place of which the pauper was an inhabitant.

In 1729 the Overseers of the Poor presented a memorial to the

Assembly which explained the difficulty of providing for the great number of poor persons from foreign ports and neighboring provinces, as well as for the insolvent debtors, their wives and children. The city recommended the application for relief, and the Legislature resolved to "loan the Mayor and Commonality one thousand pounds, to be applied to the purchase of ground and erection of an Almshouse or Hospice for the use of the poor of the city."

The money was received in 1730, and the Mayor, Alderman Plumstead, and James Steel were appointed a committee to select a place, prepare plans and make estimate.

A square of ground, known as the Green Meadow, bounded by Third and Fourth, Spruce and Pine Streets, was bought from Alden Allen, for two hundred pounds, and a brick building was erected in 1731 or 1732 known as the Philadelphia Almshouse,



An aerial view of the new \$4,000,000 Philadelphia General Hospital which replaces the ancient "Blockley" at Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets. The new group of buildings, modern in every way, is the outgrowth of a group built in 1831, which in turn sprang from the old Philadelphia Almshouse erected at Third and Pine Streets in 1732.

which was to house the poor, the sick, infirm and the insane. This was without doubt the first large house or building in America, which performed the function of a hospital, and this system continued until December 31, 1919. Upon this date, the almshouse, by legislative Act No. 274, Commonwealth, known as the New City Charter, was separated from the hospital, the former being transferred to a new city department called the Department of Welfare. The Philadelphia General Hospital was continued under the Department of Health, Bureau of Hospitals.

In English we have no equivalent to the French word "hospice" so that the word hospital has been, and is still used in the double sense, viz., as a place for medical treatment, and also as a retreat or almshouse for the poor, the infirm, etc.

It is not known who were the first physicians to attend the Philadelphia Almshouse. The destruction of records through vandalism, "the dust of ages," the "eating tooth of time" leaves us little information. There exists, however, a formal announcement, dated May 18, 1769, of the re-election of Drs. Cadwalder Evans and Thomas Bond. In 1759 Dr. Bond was 57 years of age, so it is very probable that he had served for a number of years previous to that date. Dr. Bond, having enjoyed the advantages of the Almshouse, felt it necessary to have a place where he could take his more affluent patients, where they could pay for the services rendered, and it was with this thought in mind that he was instrumental in starting the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1752.

Philadelphia physicians can, therefore, feel justly proud of having the first hospital in the United States started in Philadelphia, the first medical text-book published in America was printed in Philadelphia and the first clinical medical lecture was delivered in the City of Brotherly Love.

By the year 1765 the applicants for admission had become so many at the Almshouse that there were

not sufficient accommodations, and on February 8, 1766, an act was passed forming the Almshouse Corporation, and a lot of ground, bounded by Spruce, Pine, Tenth and Eleventh Streets, belonging to the widow Callender, was purchased for eight hundred pounds.

The plans for a new building were agreed upon and on its completion was opened in October, 1767, and was known as the Almshouse, which had its infirmary and the House of Employment, often referred to as the Bettering House. This title was supposed to indicate that the house caused a betterment of the condition of the poor inmates who were mere beggars and justified Dr. Agnew, who, in his history, stated that in some way the title is derived from the German "Bettler Haus." In time this name came to be used as a contemptuous appellation.

Some idea of the care taken of the sick may be had from the following notes taken from the Journal of the Reverend Manasseh Cutler, Volume I, pages 253 to 285, written in 1787. Mr. Cutler had been out driving with Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, then a member of the hospital staff. "We returned to Philadelphia between ten and eleven o'clock. When we came to the hospital Dr. Clarkson left me and went into the city on his son's horse. Young Mr. Clarkson conducted me into the hospital (the young Mr. Clarkson referred to is in all probability the Dr. William Clarkson who later became a member of the staff.) Dr. Rush arrived in a few minutes after. This building is in the form, as you approach it from the city, of an inverted T. It is surrounded with a high wall, and has back of it a very large kitchen garden. The door in the center opens into a large hall. On each end are apartments for the nurses, cooks, etc. We ascended the stairway out of this hall into another hall in the second story, at one end of which is a large room, which contains a fine medical library, where the Directors were sitting, and a smaller room where the medicine is placed. On the opposite end are the apartments for the attending physicians.

The third floor is formed in the same manner. On one side of this hall is the Museum, where there is a collection of skeletons and anatomies.

"After we had taken a view of the Museum, we returned to the upper hall, where several physicians and all the young students in physics in the city were waiting. Dr. Rush then began his examination of the sick, attended by these gentlemen, which I judged to be between twenty and thirty. We entered the upper chamber of the sick, which is the leg of the T. It is a spacious room finely ventilated with numerous large windows on both sides. There were two tiers of beds with their heads towards the walls, and a small chair and a small table between them. The room was exceedingly clean and nice, the beds and bedding appeared to be of good quality, and the most profound silence and order were preserved upon the doctor's entering the room. There were only women, and about forty in number. Dr. Rush makes his visits with a great deal of formality. He is attended by the attending physicians, who give him an account of everything material since he saw them last, and by the apothecary of the hospital who minutes his prescriptions. We next took a view of the maniacs. Their cells are about ten feet square, made as strong as a prison. On the back part is a long entry, from which a door opens into each of them. From this distressing view of what human nature is liable to, and the pleasing evidence of what humanity and benevolence can do, we returned to the room where the doctors were. The scene I had now been attending upon was totally the reverse of at Gray's but such is the elegance of this building, the care and attention to the sick, the spacious and clean apartments and the perfect order in everything, that it seemed more like a palace than a hospital, and one would almost be tempted to be sick, if they could be so well provided for. We then took a view of the bettering house, which is a large and spacious building with good room and well furnished."

With the growth of the city new quarters had to be secured, and on January 1, 1829, the present site was purchased from Henry Beckett and his wife, Mary, for the sum of fifty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twelve and one-half cents, and there were erected buildings which were called, respectively, the Almshouse, House of Employment, Hospital and Children's Asylum. The building commissioners reported that two of these buildings would be ready for the inmates on October 1, 1833. There is an admission card in existence with the name of Mary Canon and the date August 22, 1833, which is supposed to have been the first card issued at the present location.

In 1658 Captain Warner settled on the west bank of the Schuylkill River where he obtained possession of an extensive tract of land to which he gave the name "Blockley," in memory of the happy home in England which he was compelled to desert. Later this tract of land became known as Blockley Township and the name Blockley Almshouse was used in connection with the establishment.

When first purchased, the property consisted of about 158 acres. This has been reduced by sales to various parties, so that today the hospital occupies only about one-tenth of the acreage. At the time the Act of Consolidation went into effect the Almshouse was under the control of a board known as the Board of Guardians of the Poor, one of which was selected by the voters of each ward. The Board then constituted was abolished by the Act of Assembly dated 1859, which directed that the Board of Guardians should thereafter be appointed; three by the District Court; three by the Court of Common Pleas and three by the Common Council. By the Act of June 2, 1871, the election of the guardians was placed entirely with City Councils. The management of the Almshouse and hospital continued under the Board of Guardians thus elected until the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better government of cities of the first class of the Commonwealth," familiarly known as the

Bullitt Bill, came into force on the first Monday of April, 1887. Under this Act, the executive power was invested in a Mayor and certain departments, one of which was known as the Department of Charities and Correction, which was under the charge of a president and four directors, to whom were confided the care, management, administration and supervision of the Almshouse, Hospital, House of Correction and other similar institutions, the government of which was entrusted to the city, except the Municipal Hospital, the Lazaretto, and institutions under any city trust then existing. Under the Bullitt Bill, the Board of Charities and Correction was divided into two bureaus, one having charge of the Almshouses and the other the House of Correction. On April 8, 1903, the State Legislature passed an Act amending the Bullitt Bill, providing for a Department of Public Health and Charities in lieu of the Department of Charities and Correction. An Ordinance was passed putting into effect this Act of Assembly after May 1, 1903. The almshouses, hospitals and allied institutions were placed under the control of the new department, which had for its head a director. The House of Correction and other interests confided to the old Bureau of Correction were transferred to the Department of Public Safety. In 1906, during the administration of Mayor John Weaver, 874 acres of ground was purchased at Byberry and since that date buildings have been erected. In 1914, the sum of \$250,000 was appropriated by City Council and \$200,000 by the State of Pennsylvania for the construction of a building for feeble-minded at Byberry. This building formed the nucleus of the present Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases at Byberry. The Almshouse, by Legislature Act No. 374, an Act for the Better government of cities of the first class of this commonwealth, known as the New City Charter, was separated from the hospital, the former being transferred to a new city department called the Department of Welfare. The Philadelphia General Hospital was continued under

the Department of Health and the Bureau of Hospitals. For about a half a century, public opinion was gathering force and men in public life being informed of community needs, brought about renewed pressure for the rebuilding of the City Hospital. Beginning then, in 1920, the Philadelphia General Hospital has metamorphosed from an old group of buildings, housing the indigent, the insane and the physically ill, into a great general hospital. In 1924, the sum of \$4,000,000 was appropriated as a result of a loan for the rebuilding of the Philadelphia General Hospital, and on Monday, September 21, 1925, work was begun and today we have a hospital which every citizen should feel exceeding proud, for in the Philadelphia General Hospital centers the growth of medicine in Philadelphia, a growth as interesting to the searching mind as is the growth of a thought, the growth of a seed, as important contributions to medical literature have been made by men who have been members of the staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital; Gerhard and Pennock on the differential diagnosis between typhus and typhoid fever; Osler on malaria; Stille on cholera and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis; Pepper and Parry on relapsing fever; Parrish on puerperal septicemia, and other contributions which have become almost classics in the history of the subjects which they discuss. These are only a few striking examples of the great work done at the Philadelphia General Hospital; work that is not confined to material furnished from the domain of which is commonly spoken of as general medicine and surgery, but every recognized medical specialty. Though the hospital today is known under its official name, the Philadelphia General Hospital, the medical men once connected with it call it "Blockley," which to them is a term of endearment, the same as it was to Captain Warner. Well may the City of Brotherly Love be proud of its hospital, the oldest hospital in the United States and the finest of its kind. There it stands, a tribute to the spirit of the humanitarian founder of the city.

On one occasion a number of years ago an old woman went to the Almshouse, under the influence of liquor. She wanted to be admitted but the doctor who examined her found that she did not require any medical treatment and refused to assign her to the sick ward. She became very indignant and exclaimed in a loud voice: "I'd have you to know that Mr. Blockley left his money for the benefit of us poor people and not for a lot of you d— doctors and white caps." She applied the term "white caps" to the nurses in the hospital, and it is evident that she thought that Mr. Blockley was a man something like Stephen Girard.

The word Blockley was used in connection with a number of other institutions: The Blockley Baptist Church; Blockley Library, in the old Hestonville Hall; Blockley Post Office, in the antiquated store which stood at Lancaster and Paschal Streets, now Master Street; the Blockley Brass Band, afterwards called the Washington Cornet Band. The old Lancaster Road was called, for many years, the Blockley and Merion Turnpike or Plank Road; a portion of what is now Sixty-third Street was called Blockley Avenue.

Quoting from Sir William Osler: "This venerable institution originally the Philadelphia Almshouse, which in 1742 was 'fulfilling a varied routine of beneficial functions,' has just claim to be the oldest hospital in the States. Having migrated twice during the growth of the city, it finally, in 1834, moved from the 'Bettering

House,' in what is now the heart of Philadelphia, to a farm in the suburbs in the then Township of Blockley on the west side of the Schuylkill. Here, far out in the country, the indigent poor and afflicted, the alcoholic and insane of Philadelphia came to be housed—'went over the hills to the poor-house.'"

The following notes are taken from the Hospital Records:

In the year 1767 Dr. Gerardus was paid one pound, fourteen shilling for sundry medicines administered to a poor woman.

June, 1770, an order was drawn, payable to Dr. Bond and Cadwalder Evans, the two physicians of the institution, for fifty pounds each.

January 3, 1771, notice being given to Dr. Bond, he attended this evening, when he was desired not to permit any pupils under his particular direction or any of those attending the Medical Schools in this city to be present at the delivery of the women in the said ward, but those who were of decent manners and suitable age to attend operations of that kind, which regulation the doctor heartily approved of, and that he would strictly observe the same.

February 28, 1771, Dr. Evans agreed to vaccinate the children in the Almshouse who had not had smallpox, and to charge the institution only with the medicine to be given.

In 1790 the following physicians were on duty at the Almshouse: Drs. Samuel Powell Griffiths, John Morris, Samuel Duffield, William Clarkson, William Shippen, Cas-

par Wistar, Michael Leib and Nathan B. Waters.

During the month of August, 1807, an epidemic of influenza broke out in the house, attacking both officers and inmates and prevailing in so violent a form and so general as to interrupt the ordinary routine of business.

Previous to 1839, the resident physicians paid the sum of \$250.00 for the privilege of serving in the hospital for the term of one year; during this year the price was reduced to \$125.00 and \$50.00 was charged for their board.

One person not a physician whose name stands out in bold relief in Blockley History is "Daddy" Owens. On December 7, 1909, a bronze tablet in his memory was placed in position on the wall of the corridor of the men's medical floor. The following is a copy of the inscription thereon:

To The Memory of  
THOMAS J. OWENS  
1838 1908

For Thirty Years Head Nurse of  
The Men's Medical Floor of The  
PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL  
Erected By His Friends  
The Ex-resident Physicians  
November, 1909

The term "Resident Physicians" was formerly used to apply to all physicians residing in the hospital. In recent years this term has been used to describe physicians who have supervisory duties, and are paid a salary, and the word "Interne" is descriptive of the recent graduate in medicine, who is unpaid.





# Reminiscences From the Early Days of the Pennsylvania Hospital

By EDWARD A. STRECKER, M.D.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IN this day of jazz, cubism, futurism and individualism, historical monuments are not apt to be overwhelmed by attention. Furthermore, it is axiomatic that "the prophet is without honor in

in order that "they may be restored to reason and become useful members of the community." It was principally out of consideration for those unfortunate beings who through loss of reason had be-

which when completed in 1756 provided better accommodations. That the needs of the mentally sick were constantly in the minds of the Managers was evidenced by constant improvements in housing



PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES  
(Kirkbride's)

MARKET STREET, FORTY-FOUR TO FORTY-NINTH

his own land" and it is a common observation that we travel thousands of miles to stand on the sacred soil of history while at the same time we may be blissfully unaware of the historical wealth which is at our very doors.

How many of us realize that our own Pennsylvania Hospital is the cradle of American Psychiatry? The principal motive which had inspired the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital as well as the main argument expressed in the

petition to the Provincial Assembly afterwards embodied in the Act of May 11, 1751, was "the cure and treatment of lunatics," and for whom no adequate provision had hitherto been made, that the Managers felt the necessity of providing, temporarily, the building known as Judge Kinsey's Mansion, for hospital purposes. Of the two patients who were admitted on the first day after the doors were opened February 11, 1752,

one was a "lunatick" recommended by the Visitors of the Poor of the City.

It soon became obvious that the apartments provided for the insane were in the language of that day "not convenient" and in 1755 building operations were begun, conditions, which in 1835 culminated in the following resolution: "Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient that the Lunatic department of the Pennsylvania Hospital should be

removed from the City of Philadelphia to the country in its vicinity, provided that the removal can be effected upon such a plan as will promote the comfort and improve the health of the patients and admit of the superintendence and control essential to a good administration of the institution."

The corner-stone of the building which now stands at 44th and Market Streets was laid on July 22, 1836, and for many years this building was the model for mental hospitals all over the world. It may not be beside the mark to mention that on September 17, 1928, ground was broken at 49th and Market Streets for the erection of a modern and scientific Psychiatric Institute.

It is interesting to note that at as early a date as 1756, almost forty years before Pinel began to preach his doctrine of humanitarianism, the Pennsylvania Hospital had provided for the insane not only extensive grounds, but also "a gallery eighty feet in length for such of them as may be trusted to walk about, with a place for bathing."

The therapeutics of those early days was complicated and decidedly unpleasant for the unfortunate patient." The medical treatment appears to have been directed principally to the acute or sthenic forms of lunacy, or cases of so-called Phrenzy. These were douched or played upon with warm and cold water; their scalps were shaved and blistered; they were bled to the point of syncope; purged until the alimentary canal failed to yield anything, but mucus, and, in the intervals, they were chained by the waist or the ankle to the cell wall. Under this heroic regimen, some, probably the most sthenic, recovered their reason. There appears nothing in the records to indicate any special mode of treatment for melancholia, or for the stuporous forms of mental disorder. Later there were mentioned certain special appliances for rousing such patients, which, judging from the description, must have, temporarily, at least, effected the desired object."

Restraint was freely utilized. For instance, an account of March 7, 1752, read as follows: "John Cresson, blacksmith, against ye hospital, 1 pair of handcuffs, 2 legg locks, 2 large rings and 2 large staples, 5 links and 2 large rings and 2 swiftells for legg chains. To 3 locks, 13 keys, chains and staples for cells L1.10.3 5th Mo. 25th, 1752. On 5th Mo. 1754 Paid for 7 yds. of Ticken for Mad Shirts, L0.16.4½."

To those of us who lose our tempers if a Wassermann report or a blood count is delayed several hours, it may be salutary to recall that in the days of which I am speaking the Managers and Physicians were concerned with more or less and principally with less successful attempts to protect the patients from rats and to furnish them with heat and light. The cells for the insane were without adequate heat for almost 80 years, until 1833. In this connection the historian of that day observes that "The insane were not supposed to require, nor to quite deserve, the usual comforts of life at this period, when even the sane dwelt in cold houses, slept in cold apartments, and sat through the long winter evenings by candle or fire light."

The formalities of admission were exceedingly simple. There was little required beyond the application of a friend or, as has been noted in the history of the hospital, an enemy of the patient, to one of the Managers or Physicians. The informality of the day may be expressed by quoting a few of the records of admission—"Dr. Moore's Negro man, a lunatick was received 3rd. Mo. 26th, 1753. His master promised payment. Ist. Mo. 23rd. 1754. Admitted Negro Adam, a Lunatick and pay patient belonging to Mrs. Margaret Clymer, under the care of Dr. Thos. Bond. 2nd. Mo. 16th, 1754. Black Adam, at ye request of his Mistress Margaret Clymer, was this day discharged. 6th. Mo. 26th, 1754. Admitted Negro George, a Lunatick belonging to Mr. Carrington of Barbadoes, a pay patient at 10s a week, under ye particular care of Doctor Shippen who engages for his board."

It may be worth while and interesting to quote from the earlier records and minutes:

"May 10th, 1762. The great crowds that invaded the Hospital give trouble and create so much disturbance, that Samuel Rhoades and Jacob Lewis are directed to employ a workman to make a suitable hatch door and get an inscription thereon notifying that such persons who come out of curiosity to visit the house should pay a sum of money, a Groat at least, for admittance."

Later, this rule seems to have fallen into disuse, as, on April 27, 1767:

"Orders were renewed that the Hatch door be kept carefully shut and that no Person be admitted into the House without paying the gratuity of Four Pence formerly agreed upon, and that care be taken to prevent the Throng of people who are led by Curiosity to frequent the House on the first day of the week, to the great disturbance of the Patients."

From time to time other measures had to be taken to preserve order. On August 30, 1784:

"Dr. Foulke recommended that some regulations may be made in respect to persons visiting the Hospital, particularly in adopting such Rules as would tend to preserve the Lunatic Patients from being interrupted and disturbed in their course of Medicine. Ordered that the Sitting Managers consult with as many of the Physicians as they conveniently can and report such rules and regulations at our next Stated Meeting as will be most conducive to remedy any present Evil on that head which may now exist."

Whereupon, on October 4, 1784: "They Reported that they had found it useful in adopting the following regulations respecting the Lunatic Patients: viz: The putting up an Advertisement or Rule forbidding more than two Persons at one time to be permitted to go into the Cells and those Persons to be attended by the Cell-Keeper and not suffered to speak to such Patients."

In 1791, as complaints had been made by the Physicians that company was too freely admitted, to the great injury of lunatics, it was resolved:

"That no Person whatever should be hereafter allowed to enter the Grounds, or Cells inclosed for their Accomodation, unless introduced or allowed by one of the Managers, Physicians or by the Steward, to which resolution the Cell-Keeper was strictly to Attend, and to keep the Gates and Wards locked in future, to prevent all Intruders who might attempt to enter therein, without such permission being first obtained."

"May 28th, 1758 Admitted, Martin Higgins, a Mad Person, who having, as many others do without leave, gone though the House to the Top, and there Carelessly and Imprudently running about, fell thence to the ground and was so much Hurt that his recovery was doubtful.

July 28, 1758. Escaped Jacob Ashton by boring thro' the Door of his Cell & forcing out the Steeples of ye Iron Bolts.

August 28th, 1758. Admitted A. D. an Outrageous person.

January 27th, 1759. Discharged the Lunatick Jane Hughes at the Request of her husband who paid L3 to the Matron in full for her Accommodation. The Damage done to the Cells & c. is Forgiven in Consideration of her Poverty.

January 27th, 1759. Escaped Jno. Jones, a Lunatick; he forced Barrs of his Cell in ye night and fled without Notice.

November 26th, 1759. Admitted Harriott Hamilton a Lunatick, reputed Daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, to bee in ye Hospital till a Vessel sails.

December 31st, 1759. Admitted Solomon C., A Drunken Mad Man, at the Request of his Brother, & by Desire of T. Stampe, ye Mayor, the former agreed with ye Board of Managers for his Maintenance.

In the same year 1759, Admitted Mark Kuhl junr., an Irregular Person on pay @ Ten Shillings P. Week." Evidently Mark was

quite irregular since there is a further notation that "He left the cells Irregularly i. e. broke the window and ran away.

William, son of Joseph Hart, a Lunatick and pay Patient. He is also to pay for a Negro man he has to tend him.

Alexander McCurdy—pay patient, bro't down by ye Overseers of ye Poor of the Townships of New Gulphahoppen Alias Upper Hanover.

Thomas Dugan, a Lunatick. taken upon the Streets naked the 20th inst. Said to come from ye East Jerseys."

These quaint entries illustrate the kind of cases commonly received and the mode by which they were admitted, as does also the following ancient manuscript order:

"City of Philadelphia, ss.:

Several Persons of good Reputation having appeared before me ye Subscriber, one of ye Justices of ye Peace for ye City of Philada, & complained that Thomas Ackley, Chairmaker, hath frequently behaved in a very disorderly manner to ye great Terror of his Family & Annoyance of his neighbours, Wherefore, Apprehend ye sd. Thomas & take him to ye Workhouse of this City, the Keeper whereof is hereby required to receive & Employ him in ye Common Labour of the House, till further orders.

But if ye sd. Thomas or his Wife shall when he is arrested, request that his Confinement may be at ye Pennsylvania Hospital, in that case deliver him to ye Steward of ye sd. Hospital, or to ye Keeper of Lunaticks there, who shall then receive and safely keep him till he is discharged by proper Authority.

Given under My Hand & Seal December ye 22d, 1763.

To any Constable.

Samuel Rhoads."

Mary, the wife of Stephen Girard, was admitted on December 31st, 1790, as a pay patient at a rate of 25 s. per week. The rec-

ords state that "on the 3rd, Instant, Mary, the wife of Stephen Girard was delivered by Dr. Hutchinson and William Gardner of a child, named, in the presence of Edward Cutbush and others, Mary, which on the 7th instant was put out to nurse with John Hatcher's wife, at 10 s. Per Week."

This infant, which was the only child of Philadelphia's great benefactor, died August 26, 1791, aged 5 months and 23 days. Mrs. Girard remained a patient until her death, which occurred September 13, 1815, after she had dwelt continuously in the Hospital for twenty-five years. At the request of Stephen Girard she was buried in the Hospital enclosure. Girard gave the Hospital \$2000 on Oct. 30, 1815, and bequeathed the Institution \$30,000 by his will.

I cannot resist retailing a single incident from the life of Polly, a beautiful girl, whose insanity was attributed to disappointment in love. The story has the authority of Mr. Samuel Coates who was one of the Managers of the Hospital during Polly's residence. I give you the tale in the words of Mr. Coates: "I was walking on the Commons, and heard a great noise. Where it came from I could not tell, but list'ning Attentively, I discovered it was from the blue house, and directing my course there, I found it to be the Shouting of a great number of people. They were Assembled to a Bull baiting, which in those days, was a common practice.

The Animal appeared to be in a great rage, tho' much exhausted by the Dogs, before I reached the Scene of Action. Soon after I got there, a Small Mastiff was sett on, which he threw about ten feet high, & he fell to the Ground with his upper Jaw broke & Every tooth Out.

A short rest was now again given to the Bull, when a presumptuous little Man, to shew what he cou'd do, run toward the Animal, but Returned faster than he went, for the creature took him under his breech & tossed him about 12 feet from the end of the Rope.

A New pack of dogs being procured to renew the fight, every Eye was turned to the Onset.

At this moment, Polly scaled the high fence, thro' the Cracks of which she saw the battle & pitying the Bull, She pierced unseen thro' the Circle & ran up directly to the Ring; and without Shoes or Stockings on: with her Bosom all open; her neck bare and her beautiful Ringlets wildly dangling over her Shoulders—her other Cloathing was her Shift only and a white petticoat; so that she appeared more like a Ghost than a human Creature. When She reached the Bull, (tho' previously & almost immediately before, he was in a Rage) She Accosted him thus—'Poor Bully! have they hurt you? they shall not hurt you any more,' & stroking his forehead & his face She repeated 'they shall not, They shall not hurt thee.' This was indeed Wonderful; but the Animal's behavior was not less so, for he no Sooner saw her approaching him, than he dropt his head & became Mild & Gentle, as tho' he knew She was sent to deliver him.

The whole Concourse of Spectators saw it, and were Struck with Astonishment—not one of whom dared to enter into the Ring to save her; but Stood Trembling for Polly's life, afraid to stir a Step and even to follow her on the Return, when she darted thro' the Ring, Thro' Midst of the dumb Struck Company, like an Arrow from the Bow, Over the high fence again to the Hospital from which she eloped."

The Pennsylvania Hospital extended its gracious and helping arms to the sick in mind long before the days of humanitarianism. It must be remembered that it was

the age of man's inhumanity to man. The insane were huddled together irrespective of sex and were kept in order by "Keepers." They were hired to keep the patients and their cells clean, to perform all the menial drudgery which that involved, to watch the lunatics when they exercised in the yard and keep those who worked about the garden and lots from running away. One of their chief duties was to preserve discipline and order among the unruly, which was done with a strong hand and in a punitive spirit. The insane were chained to rings of iron, let into the floor or wall of the cell, or were restrained in handcuffs or ankle-irons; and the straight-waistcoat, or "Madd-Shirt," was in frequent requisition. This was a close-fitting, cylindrical garment of ticking, canvas, or other strong material, without sleeves, which, drawn over the head, reached below the knees, and left the patient an impotent bundle of wrath, deprived of effective motion. In the earlier years, it was not considered improper or unusual for the keeper to carry a whip and to use it freely. These methods begat violence and disorder in the insane, who were then, for that reason, a much more violent and dangerous class than they now are, and the keeper's life was neither an idle nor a happy one. From the number of his duties, about the house and grounds, unconnected with the care of the insane, it is evident that the patients must have passed the greater part of their time locked up in the cells.

In 1782, a patient, in a letter addressed to the Managers, says: "I am Confined here in Chains at the instance of a Relative of my Wife's—I hope you will Desire the

Steward to unchain me; but, as his Duty, he could do no less." Later he writes—"The present serves to Inform you that pursuant to your Orders, I am Unchained." The spirit of humanity was doubtless as strong in those early days as it is with us; but the ideas as to what constituted humane care were very different; they were in process of gradual evolution from primitive modes of life and crude social customs to the advanced ideas of non-restraint and kind treatment which now prevail.

From the very beginning the Managers sought to lighten the burden of the suffering patients. Always the Hospital was in advance of its time. Better physical conditions, separation of sexes, exercise, light, air and sunshine were provided. Dr. Benjamin Rush had constantly in mind the needs of the mentally sick and at his initiative many improvements were put into operation. It would be pleasant to reflect that the shades of those Managers and Physicians who in the early days of the Hospital labored so effectively against almost overwhelming odds might now be able to realize that their labors were not in vain. Down through the years in unbroken line, other Managers, often the descendants of those who gave the Hospital its birth, have continued to devote their lives to the care of those who are mentally afflicted; have kept pace with the development of scientific psychiatry, but have never departed from that great law of God and Man, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." It would be good to be able to believe that the first Managers of the Hospital could know that those who came after them have kept the faith.

## Four Bronchoscopic Clinics of Philadelphia

THE first Bronchoscopic Clinic in Philadelphia was established at Jefferson Hospital in 1916. Professor Chevalier Jackson, then of the University of Pittsburgh, was invited to take charge of it. In 1919 the University of Pennsylvania invited Dr. Chevalier Jackson to establish a Bronchoscopic Clinic at the University Hospital a Bronchoscopic Clinic teaching at the Graduate School of Medicine and at the University of Pennsylvania. Subsequently an additional clinic for the University teaching was deemed necessary and this was established at the Graduate Hospital. There is now being organized at the Samaritan Hospital a Bronchoscopic Clinic

in connection with the Temple University.

All three of the clinics have increased enormously in attendance until now they are crowded to full capacity. A personnel of about eight physicians is necessary. Four special operating room graduate nurses are on duty besides the pupils in training. Six secretaries are required to keep the records fully up to date and to carry on the voluminous correspondence. The average daily census of patients ranges between one hundred and one hundred and fifty patients.

The clinics are known all over the world and patients have come fifteen thousand miles, which of course means the other side of the earth, for care at these clinics.

When bronchoscopy was first developed, it was concerned almost altogether with the removal of foreign bodies from the air and food passages, but the statistics of last year show that the patients with foreign bodies represent only 2% of the work at the clinic. The other 98% of the patients are suffering from diseases for which bronchoscopy, or esophagoscopy, or gastroscopy are required. This is the more remarkable because the number of foreign body cases is 150% greater now than it was five years ago.

Bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy are now recognized as an important development in the well-equipped modern hospital.

## The College of Physicians of Philadelphia

THE prototype of the college was the Royal College of Physicians of London, but to whose initiative its foundation is due is not definitely known. Doubtless to more than one man this credit belongs.

As early as 1767 John Morgan made proposals to Thomas Penn for the erection of a College of Physicians. These proposals, however, failed to meet with a favorable reception, and a charter was refused. A number of Philadelphia physicians, who subsequently became Fellows of the College went after their graduation from the Medical School of the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania) to Edinburgh for the completion of their studies. It is not unlikely that the success of the society in that city stimulated them, as Weir Mitchell suggests, to imitate it here. Moreover, these physicians naturally formed friendships with influential men in Scotland and England and doubtless in the correspondence which was carried on between them, the foundation of a College of Physicians was frequently broached.

Dr. Ruschenberger's researches indicate that the College of Physi-

cians was not actually instituted until September, 1786, the first election of officers having been held in October of the same year. But the first meeting after its full organization at which nine senior and four junior Fellows were present did not take place until January 2, 1788, and this day, therefore, by common consent is regarded as its official birthday. The minutes of this meeting record that the officers of the College were President John Redman, Vice-President John Jones, Treasurer Gerardus Clarkson, Secretary James Hutchinson, Censors William Shippen, Jr., Benjamin Rush, John Morgan and Adam Kuhn.

The College was chartered on the 26th of March, 1789.

The name "college" was chosen with the understanding that it should have the same significance it had in Roman Law: a number of persons associated together by possession of common functions; i. e., a body of colleagues.

The College never has been a teaching institution in the ordinary sense of that term, nor has it the power to confer degrees. This collegium, therefore, is a scientific body.

The first meetings of the College were held in the old Academy at 4th and Arch Streets.

The gatherings of the Fellows of the College have not always been concerned alone with the discussion of scientific matters, but in the language of Dr. Tyson, the College early assumed a guardianship over the health, safety and even the morals of the community. During the earlier years of its existence the activities of the College pertaining to the maintenance of the public health and the improvement of public morals were noteworthy.

Although in recent years the College in its deliberations has confined itself in largest measures to the discussion of scientific matters and has shown less inclination than in former times to take an active official part in public affairs, doubtless due to the rise in influence in these particulars of the County and State Medical Societies, it has by no means disregarded them and from time to time is consulted in these respects.

Of the many achievements of the College the establishment of its library, which now has a prominent position among the great



medical libraries of the world, must take the place in the foremost rank.

Since the institution of the College, on the 2nd day of January, 1787, until its removal to its present splendid quarters, five homes have sheltered the members of its guild and housed the treasures of its library. These abodes in the language of Dr. Tyson were: first, the Academy Building on 4th Street for nearly five years; second, the hall of the Philosophical Society for nearly fifty-three years; third, the Mercantile Library for seven years; fourth, the Picture House in the Pennsylvania Hospital grounds for eleven years and, fifth, its own hall at 13th and Locust Streets from March, 1863, until November 10, 1909, when it moved into its present quarters.

The sixth home of the College of Physicians is noble in structure and unrivaled in equipment. The style of architecture is English of about the 17th Century.

One of the adjuncts of the College is the Mütter collection of specimens, casts, oil paintings, water colors, etc. Not only did Dr. Mütter present his museum to the College, but with it came a handsome endowment and the legacy provides for the appointment once in three years of a lecturer who shall discourse on some subject connected with surgical pathology.

The museum has grown to fine proportions. The Hyrtl collection of Human Skulls and preparations by erosion, and the Politzer ear specimens, are among its most notable possessions.

Memorable dates in the history of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia:

Institution of College, January 2, 1787.

Institution of Library, March 3, 1788.

Incorporation of the College, March 26, 1789.

Institution of the Pathological Museum, June 5, 1849.

Institution of the first building fund, November 2, 1849.

Institution of the Mütter Museum, December 11, 1858.

Institution of the second building fund, April 7, 1875.

The College first occupied its own premises March, 1863.

Completion of a third story for accommodation of the Museum, May 31, 1886.

Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary, January 3, 1887.

Institution of a third building, January 21, 1903.

Purchase of lot at 22nd and Ludlow Streets, May 29, 1903.

Laying of cornerstone of new building at 22nd and Ludlow Streets, April 29, 1908.

References: An Account of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia by G. E. De Schweinitz, A.M., M.D. "The College of Physicians" by J. Norman Henry, M.D.



COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS  
15 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND STREET

# History of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science

WILMER KRUSEN, M.D., D.S.C., LL.D., Pres.

IN 1821 Pharmacy was probably at a lower ebb than it had been for many years. The dispensing of drugs and medicines had fallen into the hands of those who, for most part, were simply tradesmen. The division of labor, as the economist has termed it, in a commercial center like Philadelphia, has produced the druggist (a name reserved for the wholesale druggist), the manufacturing chemist, the drug grinder, the oil and paint dealer, the varnish maker, and the apothecary, who was a compounder of prescriptions and retail drug dealer, though in many cases these branches of trade were still combined.

The retailer, while the physician was dispensing his own medicine, had been little more than a storekeeper, i. e., he simply kept drugs in stock for sale to physicians. Now that he was performing difficult and important tasks in the compounding and dispensing of drugs, he needed scientific training, which he had but imperfect opportunities of obtaining. He possessed but the most rudimentary

knowledge regarding the properties of the materials he sold. Tests were not applied to determine the purity, quality and strength of products. Arsenic and cream of tartar were sold over the counter most carelessly. Fatal results now and again resulted from ignorance and worse. Many of the more eager, with commercial ends in mind, lowered their prices. Older and better established shops must follow to meet such competition, and in consequence the market was filled with inferior, if not entirely spurious, drugs and preparations.

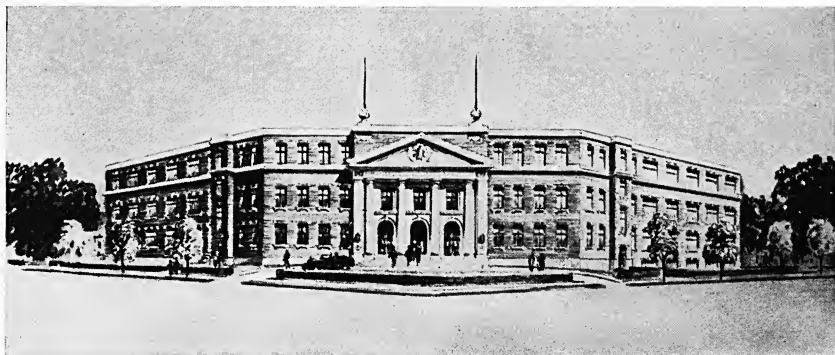
Alum was mixed with cream of tartar, corn and ginger, in the drug mills. The bark which was available for use for fever and ague, a physician in Upper Merion Township, near Philadelphia, complained was "actually inferior to oak saw dust." And, as Samuel Jackson stated in 1821, this condition of affairs was not solely due to the druggist and apothecary; "the great body of practitioners, especially those residing in the country, knowing medicines only

by their names, have been ignorant of the very different qualities subsisting among them. In their purchases, incapable of making a selection as to quality, the lowest price was preferred.

"Inferior, deteriorated and sophisticated medicines and drugs met with a ready sale, while the choicest and most select, because of higher price, could very seldom meet with a purchaser."

## Highlights in the History of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy

The history of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—the first college of pharmacy in the New World—covers practically the history of pharmaceutical education in this country. From the time of its institution as the Philadelphia College of Apothecaries in 1821, and its incorporation as the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1822, it has exerted a potent influence in developing pharmaceutical education, initiating many of



PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE  
FORTY-THIRD STREET AND KINGSSESSING AVENUE

its most forward steps, while indirectly, through the daily work of its thousands of graduates, it has rendered a nation-wide service for the relief of human suffering and the conservation of public health.

The College was founded by sixty-eight druggists and apothecaries of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia on February 23, 1821, the result being crystallized by the decision of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania on February 6, 1821, to institute a course of instruction for students in pharmacy leading to the degree of Master of Pharmacy, which decision, however distasteful to the druggists and apothecaries, had a certain ground of reasonableness, and aroused their dormant pride and self-respect, compelling them to take action for the protection and advancement of their profession. Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, has stated that "the University pharmacy course was never given"—which is to the everlasting credit of that great institution—although on April 5, 1821, the University did, indeed, proceed so far as to confer the honorary degree of Master of Pharmacy upon sixteen apothecaries of Philadelphia, the first granting of a pharmaceutical degree in this country.

The College was founded in historic Carpenters' Hall, a building occupied in 1774 by the Provincial Assembly which recommended a general Congress of all the American Colonies, which Congress also met in this hall, and within it inaugurated those measures which led to the Declaration of Independence, and terminated so favorably for civil liberty in America and throughout the world; and so, within this hall the "sixty-eight druggists and apothecaries" met and wrote a new declaration of independence: That pharmaceutical education shall be of pharmacists, by pharmacists and for the public welfare.

Prior to 1821, "in this new country with its sparse population and vast territorial extent—its few small but growing cities scattered along the seaboard—the occasion had scarcely arisen to put into practice the obvious educational

means fitted to meet these requirements; but now the time had evidently come. Every intelligent druggist and apothecary felt that the instruction which might be suitable for the student preparing himself for the duties of the physician would be only partially fitted for one who was to assume the widely different responsibilities of the drug store and dispensary."

### Election of Officers of the College

On March 27, 1821, the first stated meeting of the College was held, and officers were elected. Very properly the dean of Philadelphia's apothecaries, Charles Marshall, though nearly eighty years of age, was chosen President. William Lehman, a cousin of Peter K. Lehman, who had discussed the subject in the first instance with Henry Troth, an A.B. of the University of Pennsylvania, and also a graduate of the medical school of that institution, now for some years a prominent druggist and a member for Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania State Legislature, and Stephen North, who had presided at the first meeting, were elected Vice-Presidents. Daniel B. Smith, learned philanthropist and public spirited Philadelphian, destined to play so large a part in the history of the College, as in the direction of other movements in the city, was elected Secretary, and William Heyl, Treasurer. The following made up the first Board of Trustees:

Samuel P. Wetherill, Dr. Samuel Jackson, Daniel Elliott, Charles Allen, Henry M. Zollickoffer, Jeremiah Morris, Henry Troth, Peter K. Lehman, Charles Marshall, Jr., Warder Morris, Peter Williamson, Daniel Thatcher, Samuel Biddle, Thomas McClintock, Frederick Brown and Thomas Wiltberger.

### Establishment of the School

The Board of Trustees organized on March 29, 1821, by electing Samuel Price Wetherill, of the Wetherill firm, as its chairman, while Peter Williamson, active in

the meeting for organization, became its Secretary; and committees were appointed to take into consideration the subject of establishing a school of pharmacy and to draft by-laws for the government of the Board of Trustees. On April 9, an adjourned meeting of the Trustees was held, at which the committee on by-laws presented a draft which was adopted, and the committee on school of pharmacy reported a plan recommending lectures on materia medica and pharmacy, and on pharmaceutical and general chemistry, three times a week, which was adopted also. A week later rules for the regulation of the school were approved as follows:

"First. There shall be two lecturers to the College, viz., one on materia medica and pharmacy and the other on pharmaceutical and general chemistry.

"Second. They shall be elected by ballot at a meeting of the Trustees called for that purpose, and shall continue in office unless removed by a vote of two-thirds of the board.

"Third. The Trustees shall have a general power of superintending and regulating the lectures of the two professors, fixing the price of tickets, etc.

"Fourth. The lectures shall commence in the first week in the eleventh month (November) and continue three times a week at such place and hour as the Trustees shall direct until finished.

"Fifth. The price of tickets for the present shall be for the course of materia medica and pharmacy \$15.00; and the other branch, \$12.00; and apprentices to persons following the drug business who are not members of the college shall pay in addition \$5.00 as a matriculating fee.

(On April 16, 1821, however, the price of the tickets was reduced from \$15.00 to \$12.00 for the first course, and from \$12.00 to \$10.00 for the second course. Matriculation fee to non-members to be \$5.00.)

"Sixth. The members of the College shall have free access to the state lectures of the two professors.

"Seventh. The lecturers shall receive all the emoluments arising from their respective courses of lectures, except the matriculating fee.

"Eighth. The Board of Trustees shall provide a suitable lecture room for the institution and make such other provisions to accommodate the lecturers as they may deem expedient.

"Ninth. Every person upon whom a diploma of this College shall be conferred must be of good moral character, have arrived at the age of 21 years, have attended two courses of each of the lectures, and have served out an apprenticeship of at least four years with a person qualified to conduct the drug and apothecary business.

"Tenth. All persons who have attended two courses of each of

the lectures shall have free access to the future lectures of the professors."

The College has had four homes:

1. Hall of German Society on west side of 7th Street between Market and Chestnut Streets—1821-1832.
2. Zane Street—from 1832-1868.
3. 145 North 10th Street—dedicated on October 7, 1868.
4. 43rd Street and Kingessing Avenue—new building and equipment which was dedicated in 1923. Address by the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, son of Dr. Joseph Carson, Professor from 1836-1850.

It is now the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Instead of two lecturers it has a staff of 53 professors and instructors.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science has had during 108 years of its existence eleven presidents. The first, Charles Marshall, was 77 years of age when elected and served until 1824. My immediate predecessor, Admiral William C. Braisted, served from 1921 to 1927, resigning on account of ill health.

The list of distinguished men who have served on the faculty includes the names of George B. Wood, Joseph Carson, Franklin Bache (great grandson of Benjamin Franklin), Robert Bridges, William Proctor, John M. Maisch, Samuel P. Sadtler, and Joseph P. Remington.

The present faculty will be no less distinguished when viewed from the perspective of time.

## The History of Medical Education at the University of Pennsylvania

*From A Speech Delivered By DR. JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN  
Provost of the University*

### I. PIONEER WORK

THE University of Pennsylvania is one of the six Colonial Colleges upon which the higher educational system of this country has been built. In the order of their foundation they are Harvard, 1636; William and Mary, 1693; Yale, 1701; University of Pennsylvania, 1740; Princeton, 1746; and Columbia, 1754. We honor Benjamin Franklin as our founder. His proposals for the education of youth were put into effect in this city and the University of Pennsylvania of today is their monument.

One hundred and sixty-two years ago on April 16, 1765, the School of Medicine of the University was founded, the first such school connected with a University on this continent.

It is to Dr. John Morgan largely that the University owes its entrance into the medical field be-

fore any other educational institution in America. It is to him also that it owes in large measure the firmness and breadth of its foundation in medical teaching and investigation.

Dr. Morgan's Inaugural Address, delivered at Commencement, May 30, 1765, so soon after he had been elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, contained his vision which has been so well justified. He was far ahead of his times and he looked far into the future. He anticipated some of the best medical requirements of today, for he felt that more than mere technical expertness was necessary for the medical practitioner. A well-rounded humanity for those who were to prescribe for the ills of others was his aim and he advocated that they acquire a classical, literary and scientific background for their work.

In those days it was stipulated that, before a man could take his

doctor's degree, he must be full twenty-four years of age; three years must have elapsed since being awarded the degree of bachelor of medicine; and he must write a thesis and defend it openly in the college. Then, mark you, if the thesis were approved he must publish it at his own expense.

After a few months Morgan was joined by William Shippen, Jr., who became Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. Adam Kuhn, in 1768, was elected Professor of Botany and Materia Medica and in the year following Benjamin Rush became Professor of Chemistry.

These were our Four Evangelists of Medicine and names to conjure with. They gave the School of Medicine and in turn all our other medical departments the Spirit which has animated them. That Spirit is represented in Morgan's own words:

"Perhaps this Medical Institution, the first of its kind in

America, though small in its beginning, may receive a constant increase of strength and annually exert new vigor. It may collect a number of young persons of more than ordinary abilities and so improve their knowledge as to spread its reputation to distant parts."

How prophetic a statement!

Conditions of teaching were very different in those days. The Medical Professors virtually each ran a business within the University. Their students, in return for instruction, paid them fees in Pounds Sterling, which the Professors themselves collected. Indeed until 1881 this system persisted when it was changed by Dr. William Pepper, that great physician who was also Provost of the University.

The first class graduated was that of 1768 and had ten members. The first home of the School was known as Surgeon's Hall and was located on the east side of Fifth Street, between Liberty and Walnut Streets.

What a development from that day to this.

The population of the United States in 1765 was less than 3,000,000. Today it is nearly 115,000,000.

Philadelphia had fewer than 25,000 inhabitants. Today it has 2,000,000.

These figures will give you some comprehension of the enormity of the development of Medicine. With this development the University of Pennsylvania has kept pace.

From Surgeon's Hall of 1765 with Dr. Morgan and Dr. Shippen, our Medical work has grown into a great Medical Centre, comprising virtually all branches of curative and preventive medicine. We have graduated 15,000 physicians of whom 5,000 are still living and practicing in every civilized country—and some uncivilized. We have nearly 500 young men and women as students at present. In addition to the original School of Medicine, we possess the first Graduate School of Medicine, the School of Dentistry, The Henry Phipps Institute for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, the School of Veterinary Medicine, three great hospitals, one of which

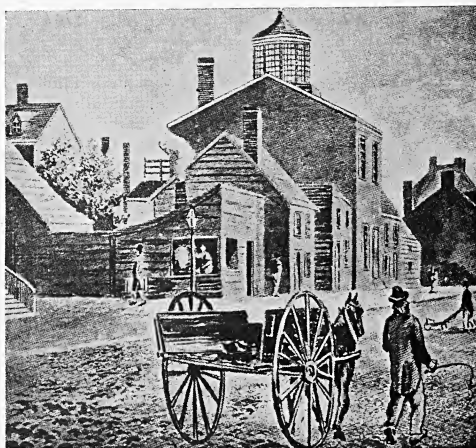
the University Hospital, was the first teaching hospital in this country; a variety of clinics and medical foundations; and a close relationship with the leading hospitals and medical organizations of the city and state.

From an investment of almost nothing, since Dr. Morgan and Dr. Shippen financed themselves in 1765 by the collection of fees from their students, we have grown until today the University has nearly \$16,000,000 invested in its medical activities, and an annual budget of more than \$2,000,000. From this Faculty of two we have grown until now in the School of Medicine alone we have nearly 250 teachers of whom 100 are professors, associate professors and assistant professors.

This growth, this conscious evolution, has, it is interesting to note,

which we may call the Era of Great Lecturers, our Medical School had divided control of and access to the facilities of the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Philadelphia Hospital, and in addition the school instituted the innovation of having ward beds and a dispensary in the Medical Building; in the years from 1875 to 1925, which we may call the Era of Direct Service, there was constructed this first of teaching hospitals.

Throughout all of these periods the relationship of the Medical School to the University has been intimate and important. In the early days, indeed, the School was the predominating asset of the University, and its enrollment far outnumbered the College. A hundred years ago there were 500 students in the University and of these more than 400 were in the medical



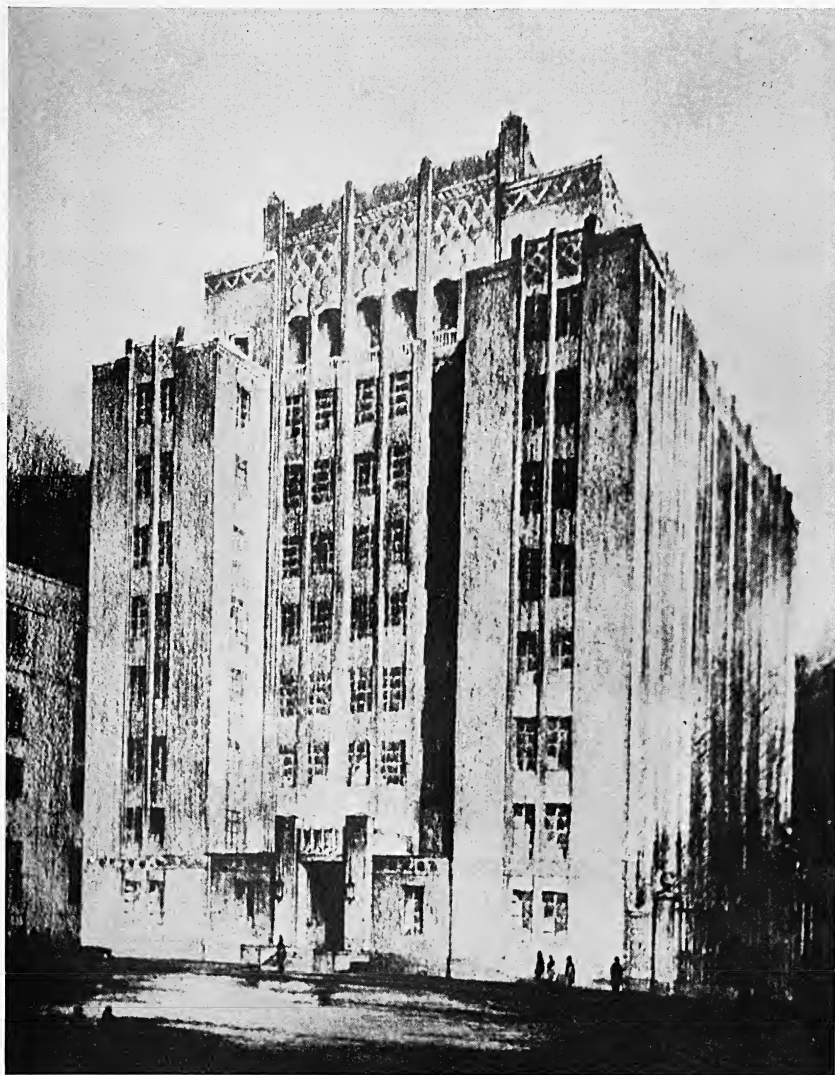
MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
1765-1802

East side of Fifth Street, Between Liberty and Walnut Streets. This building was known as Surgeon's Hall

been accomplished in cycles. In the 60 years from 1765 to 1825 which we may call the Era of Great Clinicians, our Medical School had virtually complete control of the Pennsylvania Hospital in that our students had the same privileges in that institution that they do today in the University Hospital; in the fifty years from 1825 to 1875,

It was many years later before the College outstripped the Medical School in size. The School has remained remarkably constant in the number of students it has admitted and in years a century apart there is a difference of not more than seventy-five. This is an example of the consistency with which the





Architects: TILDEN-REGISTER & PEPPER, Philadelphia

Builders: DAY & ZIMMERMANN ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO.

MARTIN MELONEY MEMORIAL CLINIC BUILDING  
(University of Pennsylvania)

THIRTY-SIXTH AND SPRUCE STREETS

School has striven for quality rather than quantity, and of its adherence to the sound principles upon which it was founded.

Medical graduates have had an integral part in all University activities, and before there were restrictions anywhere upon the participation of professional school students in University athletics, they played upon our University teams and were important factors in intercollegiate competition.

they had a much greater part than any other.

We are now in the beginning of a New Era. How will it be characterized a hundred years from now? Perhaps as the Era of Research, the period in which great new discoveries were made. Whatever it becomes, its course will be shaped by the development of the medical schools and institutes of the country, and so it is essential that these schools be equipped

and other diseases which are responsible for untold suffering and great mortality.

It is not impossible that such things will happen. It is not impossible that they will happen within the year.

Every year it is becoming more possible for such things to happen and this is so because of the continued devotion of scholars and scientists and because of the growing understanding on the part



LABORATORY OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY  
(University of Pennsylvania)

THIRTY-SIXTH STREET AND HAMILTON WALK

They have always taken an active part in Alumni life and the Medical Alumni Society was a strong organization before the present General Alumni Society was formed.

Medical men have also served as Trustees of the University, and at present three are serving in that capacity. In every way Medical students and Alumni have been as much a part of the community life of the University as those of any other school, and for many years

with the weapons which will enable them to cope with this future.

It is natural to let the mind roam freely among the possibilities of the future. In especial it has interested me to conjecture what may happen during the coming years in the field of science, including medicine. Supposing a new Pasteur were developed, how well we should be rewarded for our efforts and our anxiety. Supposing a cure should be found for such scourges as cancer, pneumonia, tuberculosis

of the public generally that the men who are devoting themselves unselfishly to the solution of these secrets must be encouraged and supported.

Research is the term that best describes these efforts. It is a term whose real meaning is not always exactly understood. In effect, research is that effort, the only aim of which is the discovery of truth and new knowledge. That is the kind of research we have in mind at the University of Pennsylvania



GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
(University of Pennsylvania)

LOMBARD STREET, EIGHTEENTH TO NINETEENTH

*Cornerstone laid June 14th, 1927*

and the kind for which we ask the support of our friends.

It has been pointed out that to such research the origin and real nerve of all other kinds of research are to be traced, and while we are not unaware that these other kinds of research are necessary and desirable, we know that if we promote the Mother Spirit of Research these kinds will develop in their turn.

It has always been our pride at the University that above all things we have had regard for the quality of the men who have done our work. In spite of the materialism of our age, we adhere to this practice in full measure, and it will continue and must continue to be the first of our purposes in the development of our medical facilities and of all the rest of the University.

The statement that the real college would be Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other is old by now, but it has lost none of its force. We must find new Mark Hopkinses, and while the log is gone forever we must keep the idea alive. Men who do this work should have fine buildings, adequate equipment and encouragement, and these things we want and propose to have for they increase beyond measure likelihood of results. But unless there are Men of Devotion and Men of Attainment and Men of Consecrated Purpose to people these buildings they will be bricks and mortar and nothing more. When they are used by such men, they become Temples of Accomplishment.

I believe that we are as consistent in our practice as we are in our theory. The matter we are discussing, includes in right proportion the provision for men and the places and tools they shall use.

These are days of portentous importance for educational institutions. They are days of change and flux in an age of competition. The lamp of knowledge is burning as steadily as of old, but new conditions have arisen which change the method of progress towards it. At the University of Pennsylvania we are keeping our faces turned to the light, and are adjusting ourselves to the new situation created

in large part by the vastly increased demand for higher education, the tide of which began to rise in the year 1910 and is still rising. Up until that time the demand had been a constant one, increasing with population in fairly even ratio, with the country's wealth and the general desire for education that characterizes an enlightened civilization.

I think the extent and rapidity of this increase is scarcely realized. There are nearly 800 colleges, universities and professional schools in the country and to them in the five years from 1910 to 1915, 35,000 more men alone went for education than had done so during the 5 previous years. That increase seemed abnormal, but it was nothing to what happened in the five years from 1915 to 1920 when the increase amounted to 70,000.

In the next two years from 1920 to 1922 a still more astounding condition resulted. In those two years alone the increase reached 50,000, but from then to 1924 the climax seemed to be reached when 187,000 more men went to college than ever before, and the number of women students also showed a vast increase.

The responsibility of universities and colleges in these circumstances of abnormal demand is obviously enormous. What the future holds we cannot say definitely, but it is certain that facilities for educating are overtaxed and that a solution providing accommodation for this mass of seekers after knowledge must soon be found. Yet at no time may more be taken than can be properly trained.

Coincident with this increased demand has come a change in the method of financing educational institutions. Prior to 1910 the so-called campaign for funds was scarcely ever heard of. Now this has become one of the principal means of furnishing the sums of money that must fill in the gap between income from tuition fees and endowment, and expenditures.

Medical Development is talked of everywhere. Cities are espousing it because it brings them glory and reputation, universities are pursuing it because it is the channel through which the most direct

and evident work for the physical betterment of mankind may be done.

I tell you these things because I think they are interesting and because they indicate the gravity of the problems which confront us here at the University of Pennsylvania in the city of Philadelphia, as we seek to keep our medical facilities in a condition where none can excel them and only few can equal them. They are heavy problems and for their complete solution we require the wise counsel and hearty good-will of the people of this community, in addition to the co-operation of our own graduates. I think the burden rests equally upon both.

You have heard, of the generous action of Mr. Martin Maloney in contributing \$250,000 towards the erection of a medical clinic and of the family of Mr. Henry Phipps in contributing \$500,000 towards the endowment of the Phipps Institute. It is a pleasure to acknowledge again the fine spirit of service that underlies these gifts.

The Maloney Clinic will enable us to do a work in advance of anything now in operation in this country, and will add still further distinction to the reputation of our medical school. The history of Phipps Institute is perhaps familiar to most of those here. Organized in 1903 by Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, it was through the generosity of Mr. Phipps, taken over in 1910 by the University as one of the departments of its medical work. Its development as a center of research and of scientific effort in the application of the results of research in tuberculosis has put the University in the very forefront of the crusade against that disease. The remarkable contribution of the Institute to medical science has been recognized from time to time by support from such organizations as the Carnegie Foundation, the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia, and by various individuals.

Of equal interest with these are the two other items of the program of the Medical Committee, the endowment of the Joseph Leidy Professorship of Anatomy and of the Philip Syng Physick Surgical Foundation. What can be said

that will add lustre to the names of these great figures in our medical history—Leidy, the master anatomist of his time and a Professor in the Medical School from 1853 to 1891; and Physick, the Father of American Surgery. They were in every way worthy of the honor which it is proposed to show them.

The achievements of our long history have not gone unrecognized and there have been many outstanding examples where generous aid has been furnished by others than our own graduates. It is well that this has been so, for the cost of furnishing an education has always been considerably more than the revenue that can be derived from it. The result has been that we have been able to keep our place in the sun with the help of these benefactions.

The State Legislature has for many years appropriated funds to the University with especial reference to those departments which are rendering notable service of definite public benefit, such as our hospitals and other branches that, because much of their work must be charitable, which would not have income sufficient for their needs if aid did not come from this quarter.

The Welfare Federation of Philadelphia has likewise proven a firm friend and various of our medical departments receive help from that source. Similar organizations from time to time have shown like substantial interest in our medical work.

One of the most gratifying evidences of interest and approval

that has been shown in recent years was the action of the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board in appropriating \$250,000 each towards the construction of a Laboratory of Anatomy.

The work of our medical group has been recognized by one of those great humanitarian organizations which have helped so immeasurably in recent years in the battle against disease and in the effort to improve the intellectual and physical status of the human race.

The Carnegie Corporation appropriated the sum of \$250,000 to the University for the endowment of Medical Research in the School of Medicine.

## University Firsts

THE University of Pennsylvania was the first American University to have a teaching hospital, that established in 1874 by the efforts of the late William Pepper, Horatio C. Wood, and William F. Norris.

This was the first American University to have a laboratory of clinical research (Pepper, 1894) housed in a separate building.

This was the first American University to have an institute (Wistar, 1892) devoted exclusively to advanced study and research in anatomy and biology.

This was the first American University to have a School of Hygiene and Public Health, established by the gift of the late Henry C. Lea in 1892.

The Phipps Institute, a department of the University founded in 1903, was the first American Organization associated with a university to fight tuberculosis by intensive scientific research.

This was the first American University to have a Department of Research Medicine, created in 1910.

This was the first American, and is still the only American University to have a comprehensive Graduate School of Medicine, established in 1916.

This was the first American University to have a Department of Surgical Research.

This was the first American University in which medical students formed clubs for the purpose of advancing diagnosis by means of the "case" system.

### PIONEER WORK

The work of the individual pioneer in medical development today differs from that of a century and a half ago in being intensive. The four members of the original faculty of the Medical School had to cover the whole field. Shippen introduced the formal, scientific study of obstetrics to this country. Large-scale programs are carried on today not by individuals, but by institutions, through a co-operative system, in the manner just outlined. Obviously, it is not to be expected that many faculty successors of those four men will stand

out in the large proportions which they assumed. Yet the list of University Firsts given before—which pictures the first Medical School in the country steadily broadening by the possession of a teaching hospital, a laboratory of clinical research, a school of hygiene and public health, an institution centered in the scientific study of tuberculosis, departments of research medicine and research surgery, and a comprehensive graduate school of medicine—shows the big original pioneering spirit still at work.

What has characterized that spirit in every period is imagination, coupled with sound understanding.

CASPAR WISTAR (1761-1818) wrote a text-book of Anatomy at a time when there were no others in this country.

PHILIP SYNC PHYSICK (1768-1837) was the first to use absorbable animal ligatures in a surgical operation.

JAMES WOODHOUSE (1770-1809) helped to break down an old theory—having the ominous name

"phlogistic"—which stood in the way of all chemical advance. He demonstrated that oxygen is given off by living plants, a fact fundamental to all our present views as to animal heat and respiration, and therefore essential to the understanding of either health or disease.

JOSEPH LEIDY (1823-1891), while eating a ham sandwich, noticed a curious speck in the meat. His investigative mind prompted him to take it to his laboratory, where his researches led to the discovery that these little bodies in the meat of hogs were the same as those known to occur in human muscle. Thus it was revealed that the trichina spiralis, which caused human disease and frequently death, gained its entrance into the human body through the ingestion of pork improperly cooked or merely smoked. This investigation of Leidy's led to the present supervision and inspection of animal food products. He also discovered the role of houseflies in transmitting disease. Leidy was the father of paleontology in this country. He was a towering figure, "an exemplar among the men of science," as President Eliot aptly described him on the occasion of awarding him an honorary degree at Harvard.

HORATIO C. WOOD (1841-1920) was another dynamic figure whose mind illuminated whatever it viewed. He led the profession to an intelligent study of the physiological action of drugs, and thus reformed pharmacology. His original studies of sunstroke—what he called "thermal fever"—attracted world-wide attention. He was by far the ablest pioneer in the study and practice of therapeutics.

LEONARD PEARSON (1868-1909) introduced into this country and was the first to use tuberculin for the diagnosis of tuberculous cattle. As a result, the disease has been eradicated from whole States.

CHARLES LESTER LEONARD (1861-1913), who died as a result of injuries received in his experiments,

was a pioneer in the establishment of the X-ray method of diagnosing stone in the kidney, ureter, and bladder.

EDWARD TYSON REICHERT (1855- ), who was head of the Department of Physiology from 1886 to 1920, had the vision to see far into an enormous mass of facts. He has produced two monumental works, each of them throwing fresh light on the development of life. In one, "The Crystallography of the Hemoglobins," Professor Reichert was able, by crystallizing the coloring matter of the blood of animals, to show various stages of development. Thus, in the blood of the donkey were seen likenesses to the hemoglobins of both the ass and the horse. The second work, "The Differentiation and Specificity of Starches in Relation to Genera, Species, etc.," represents a minute study of 12,000 plants, and likewise throws fresh light on the development of life. Kuhn would be gratified to know that Professor Reichert's contribution to the knowledge of plant development is the greatest since the days of the famous Swedish botanist, Linnaeus, under whom Kuhn studied.

Such work is going on at the University today in large volume. Shippen would have been pleased to know that his concern over obstetrics was to produce such results as the University can now show. Rush, who sensed the possibility of veterinary medicine, would be glad to see the University's clinics for horses and small animals, and to know that, through the University's representatives, such an ailment as the foot-and-mouth disease has been eliminated from the State for long periods of time.

The tic douloureux operation—often known as the Frazier-Spiller operation—by which the sensory nerve is cut (without resultant paralysis in order to relieve excruciating neuralgia of the face not responsive to morphine, is the work of this University.

By means of the bronchoscope, an invention by a member of the Faculty of this University, foreign bodies can be safely and quickly removed from the oesophagus and lungs. The same Faculty member, again by the use of the bronchoscope, has discovered the cause and cure of so-called post-anesthetic pneumonia—a most significant achievement. Investigating partial collapse of the lungs, following abdominal, and particularly upper abdominal, operations, he discovered that this was caused by plugs of mucus which obstructed pulmonary tissues. When the plugs of mucus were removed through the bronchoscope, it was observed that the pulmonary tissues again expanded with air and that the patient speedily recovered. The investigation has an important bearing upon the choice of anesthetic agents. It becomes mandatory to use such agents as have the least irritating effect upon the bronchi.

The University may also claim highly important and original investigations, now going on, to determine more accurately the functions of the kidney and of the gall bladder.

The co-operation of the Department of Ophthalmology and those of Physiology, Medicine, and Neurologic Surgery is achieving noteworthy results in medical education and research.

Most important original work is progressing at the University on the relationship of dental diseases and unhygienic mouths to mental deficiencies and intellectual backwardness of children. These are samples.

No better proof of the existence at the University today of big pioneering genius could be asked than the activities which center about the Graduate School of Medicine and constitute its "Pennsylvania Plan," the workings of which have been briefly outlined.



## The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia

THE Jefferson Medical College, one of the oldest and most famous medical schools in the United States, was founded in 1825 as the Medical Department of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. Having graduated 15,193 students, the institution has more medical alumni than any other school on the continent.

In 1838 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by legislative enactment and charter, made Jefferson Medical College a separate and independent University. The advantage of this lies in having a Board of Trustees who devote their interest and talents to the administration of a single College rather than an assemblage of them.

The institution has always been noteworthy for its distinguished clinicians and the extent of its clinical teaching. Clinical instruction has always been an important feature. Indeed, systematic clinical methods of instruction were here first inaugurated in the United States, a dispensary having been established within its walls in advance of the opening of the first session, and from cases which it supplied, surgical clinics were here for the first time in this country conducted by Dr. George McClellan, a leading surgeon and teacher of his day, the Founder of the College and its guiding spirit during the first year of its existence.

The first faculty consisted of Drs. Eberle, Theory and Practice of Medicine; B. Rush Rhees, *Materia Medica* and Institutes; Jacob Cheen, Chemistry; Nathan R. Smith, Anatomy; Francis S. Beattie, Midwifery, and George McClellan, Surgery. Among other men of national and international reputation who have occupied chairs in Jefferson may be mentioned John Mitchell, first advocate of the cryptogamous origin of the acute infectious fevers; Thomas D. Mutter, who first exhibited in Philadelphia at the clinic of the Jeffer-

son Medical College, December 23, 1846, the anesthetic power of sulphuric ether; Robley Dunglison, known as the "Father of American Physiology," an original investigator, and the most popular writer of his generation; Franklin Bache, who, with Wood, brought out the first edition of the United States Dispensary; Joseph Pancoast, anatomist and a famous surgeon; Charles D. Meigs, the anthropologist; Samuel D. Gross, the first and greatest of Modern American surgeons; John H. Brinton, the founder of the Great Army Medical Museum; Jacob M. Da Costa, the foremost medical diagnostician of his day; Bartholow, eminent for his early recognition of the importance of sanitary science; Drake, Dickson, Chapman, Rogers and many others, all of whom exercised a profound influence upon medical history in the United States, and by their work and teaching in Jefferson made the school famous in Medical Annals.

Having no endowment where-with to build, the first Faculty rented, in 1824, the old "Tivoli Theatre," at 518 Prune Street (now Locust) and altered its interior to suit their purpose, and announced a course of lectures for the winter of 1825-1826.

Shortly after the opening of the first session the question was raised on the part of those opposed to a second chartered medical school as to the right and power to confer degrees on the graduates of the Jefferson Medical College. To remove all doubt, immediate recourse was had to the Legislature to secure the passage of an enabling act. This act was passed and the bill approved by Governor J. Andrew Schultze on April 7, 1826.

The first address was made on March 8, 1825, by Dr. B. Rush Rhees, the first Dean of the Faculty, in advance of the opening of the first session.

The first course of lectures began in November, 1825, and the first Commencement was held on April 14, 1826. Out of a class of 107 students, the degree of medicine was conferred upon 20 of these students.

In the summer of 1826 Dr. W. P. C. Barton was appointed to a new Chair of *Materia Medica*.

The old theatre building proved entirely inadequate. A member of the Board of Trustees, Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D.D., offered to advance the money to erect a suitable building, the College to take a lease upon it for five years. This building was constructed upon a lot situated on Tenth Street between what are now called Sansom and Moravian Streets. In August, 1828, the College was moved to a new building on the site now occupied by the present Hospital.

The session of 1835-1836 witnessed many substantial improvements in the affairs of the College and material progress in every department. There were 364 regularly matriculated students and at the end of the session 131 young men were awarded the doctor's degree.

In June, 1836, a new Chair of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence was established and Dr. Robley Dunglison, its first occupant, became a part of the life and history of the College.

The year 1838 was memorable to the history of the College due to several important changes in the character of the Institution. Larger classes called for more commodious quarters and it was decided that the old building must be altered and enlarged. This would involve a considerable outlay of money and it was desirable that the title of the property, hitherto vested in Rev. E. S. Ely, should be acquired and held by the Trustees. As these Trustees in Philadelphia were subordinate to the parent Board and could hold property in their



THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA

name only, a necessity arose for a distinct charter, which would enable the Philadelphia Trustees to hold and modify the Medical College property as a separate institution.

Early in 1838 the Legislature granted a Charter creating "The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia" as an independent corporation "with the same powers and restrictions as the University of Pennsylvania," and the Trustees then holding office were reappointed with "power to increase their number to fifteen" and to be self-elective.

The new charter was accepted and a resolution of appreciation conveyed to the members of the Mother Board of the parent institution for their kind and fostering care.

The Trustees executed a lease on the College premises for twenty years which gave them the privilege of paying off the principal at any time before the lease expired. In time, they came into full ownership of the property, having made from time to time the alterations called for by the growth of the school.

The happy outlook was soon clouded by the personal difficulties of the faculty. These dissensions became so urgent that on the tenth of June, 1839, the Trustees dissolved the faculty and organized another out of the more congenial members of the previous body, with some new appointments. The name of Dr. George McClellan did not appear in the reorganized faculty. In his place was Dr. Joseph Pancoast; and Dr. R. M. Huston replaced Dr. Samuel McClellan.

Dr. George McClellan is conceded to have been the master spirit in founding the school. He had shown a marked aptitude for surgery before he studied medicine. In ten years after beginning practice he was among the foremost surgeons of the world, showing in his operations consummate skill joined to an alertness of mind which made him ready for the most trying emergency. His lectures evinced enthusiasm, clearness and thoroughness. His methods

were characterized by brilliancy and dash, rather than by cool calculation. It was very hard for him to submit to authority or to control the impulses of his ardent temperament.

In 1841 new difficulties came to a crisis and on the second of April all the Chairs were again vacated and the wonderful faculty reconstituted as follows: Drs. Robley Dunglison, Institutes; J. K. Mitchell, Practice of Medicine; Joseph Pancoast, Anatomy; R. M. Huston, Materia Medica; T. D. Mütter, surgery; Charles D. Meigs, obstetrics; Franklin Bache, Chemistry, succeeding to the Chair on the death of Dr. Jacob Green. At last was brought together a group of teachers of approved merit who would work in harmony. Under their regime came the reign of peace, order and good fortune. There were no changes in the faculty for fifteen years. The confidence of the public and of the profession was given in full measure, to the friendly body of talented men and as a result the College was prosperous to a degree surpassing any other medical school of its time.

Prominent among the features contributing to its usefulness and popularity must be ranked its clinic. The virtual founder of the College, Doctor McClellan, whose name is intimately associated with every phase of its early history, was also the chief agent in creating its clinic. Having cultivated a charity practice at his office, he easily supplied the infirmary at the College building, and on May 9, 1825, before the first session, he performed the first operation in its amphitheatre. When the new building was erected in 1828, a small room in front, with an entrance under the staircase, was used by him as a dispensary for his patients. He would draw upon these for illustrating his lectures. From such small beginnings the clinic grew, under the new faculty, to such dimensions that in a single year, 1856, no less than 802 medical and 813 surgical cases were treated and capital operations of the rarest kind were performed before the class by such adroit opera-

tors as Pancoast and Mütter. The accommodations at the College had been so poor that as late as 1841 even those who had undergone serious operations were sent to their homes in carriages.

In 1844 two rooms were rented over a shop at the southwest corner of Tenth and Sansom Streets, and grave cases were treated here after operation. About 1849 the surgical clinic used two floors of a building adjoining the College on the north. Later this was remodeled to accommodate fifteen patients. In these narrow quarters the Clinic was maintained until the Hospital was built in 1877.

To accommodate the larger classes, in 1846 more ground on the north side was purchased for a new entrance and stairway, the lecture rooms were enlarged and the old gable front altered by the erection of a classic portico and pediment.

On the death of the President, Rev. Ashbel Green, in 1848, the Rev. C. C. Cuyler served for one year and then was succeeded by Hon. Edward King, LL.D., who officiated until 1873.

The failing health of Professor Mütter, in 1856, caused him to resign. He was elected Professor Emeritus. He had been assistant to Dupuytren in the Paris hospitals and while abroad had worked for months under other surgeons of equal celebrity. He has the credit of having been the first to introduce into this country the Edinburgh "quizzing" system. He died at the early age of forty-eight, in 1859. The extensive Mütter Museum and its liberal endowment under the administration of the College of Physicians serve to keep his name in grateful minds of the new generations.

His place was taken by Dr. Samuel D. Gross, recently Professor in the University of Louisville, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of the class of 1828, who had made a great reputation as a surgeon, writer and lecturer.

In 1857 Doctor Huston resigned, was made Professor Emeritus and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas D.

Mitchell, Professor in the Medical School of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky.

In the following year the faculty was bereft of one of its most valued members by the death, in harness, of Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell, whose son was the eminent Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who graduated in the class of 1850. Upon the death of Dr. J. K. Mitchell, the professorship of the Practice of Medicine was conferred on Dr. Samuel H. Dickson, recently of the University of South Carolina.

When the Civil War broke out, as two-fifths of the class usually came from the Southern States, it is not surprising that in two years the roll of students shrank from 630 (the largest class which up to that time had attended any medical college in this country) to only 275.

The last course of lectures delivered by Dr. C. D. Meigs was in the session of 1861-1862. As Professor Emeritus for that year he took the place of the new appointee, Professor Keating, whose health would not permit him to take the Chair. In the following year the Chair of Obstetrics was permanently filled by Dr. Eilerslie Wallace.

In 1864 the Chair of Chemistry lost its occupant, Dr. Franklin Bache, the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin. He was succeeded by Dr. B. Howard Rand.

After eight years of his connection with the College, Dr. Thomas D. Mitchell died in 1865. His successor in the Chair of Materia Medica was Dr. John B. Biddle, an accomplished lecturer, who had won popularity as professor of that branch in the Pennsylvania Medical College.

In the session of 1866-1867 the clinical opportunities were much enlarged by the establishment of a daily clinic, medical cases being allotted to Dr. J. M. Da Costa as lecturer on clinical medicine. In the same year more extended facilities for learning the specialties of medicine and surgery were provided in a "summer course." The work of the faculty was supplemented by Drs. W. H. Pancoast,

S. W. Gross, J. Aitken Meigs, R. J. Levis and F. F. Maury. In the following year this list was augmented by the names of Drs. J. H. Brinton and W. W. Keen.

After filling for twenty-five years the Chair of Institutes of Medicine and for fourteen the office of Dean, in 1868, Dr. Robley Dunglison was compelled to resign because of ill health, which in the next year (1869) caused his death. In his thirty years of medical teaching this "Father of American Physiology" signed his name to at least five thousand medical diplomas. The Chair of Institutes was next occupied by Dr. J. Aitken Meigs, a physician and anthropologist of repute.

In 1870 the Alumni formed an association to promote the interests of the College and medical education.

In 1872 Hon. J. R. Burden became president of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. J. M. Da Costa received the appointment of Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, made vacant by the demise of Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson. At this time the Hospital and Dispensary of the College were treating annually about six thousand free patients with one thousand surgical operations, in quarters wholly inadequate.

At the session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1873, April 9, an Act was passed for the endowment of a new college hospital by which the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to the Trustees of the Jefferson Medical College. To the same purpose large private subscriptions were made by the alumni and others. There was much anxious deliberation on the proposition of a removal to a more roomy neighborhood. The present central location was considered most convenient to the patients who were the material for the clinics. A spacious lot nearby was purchased for the new hospital. At the same time, measures were taken to enlarge and improve the college buildings, to add a new front and to equip new laboratories. The Hospital was formally opened September 17, 1877.

It was found that more money was needed from the State, and after petition, an Act appropriating an additional one hundred thousand dollars was passed and approved by the Governor June 17, 1878. The cost for building and furnishing was \$185,919.83.

On the twenty-seventh of November, 1878, provision was made for the creation of a pathological museum. A collection of wet preparations, casts and wax models was soon made and arranged under the direction of the curator, Dr. Morris Longstreth.

In 1874, after a service of more than a third of a century, filled with honors, Dr. Joseph Pancoast resigned the chair of Anatomy. The vacancy was filled by his son, Dr. William Pancoast, who as his demonstrator acted as his substitute and carried the prestige of his name. Dr. Joseph Pancoast's greatest distinction was won as surgical clinician. Among the great surgeons who played their parts in the history of the institution, he had been a most conspicuous figure.

On the death of President J. R. Burden in 1877, the Board of Trustees elected E. B. Gardette as his successor.

The failing health of Doctor Rand having necessitated his resignation, Dr. Robert E. Rogers was appointed Professor of Chemistry in 1877.

In this year the new hospital was completed and in operation. It was 107 feet square, five stories in height, and could easily accommodate 125 patients.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of Ohio Medical College, was elected to the Chair of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics upon the death of Dr. Biddle in 1878.

In the session of 1879-1880 Dr. J. Aitken Meigs being in his last illness, Dr. H. C. Chapman was called upon as Demonstrator of Physiology to deliver the course of lectures in that branch. In the following summer Dr. Chapman was promoted to this Chair, vacated by the death of Dr. Meigs.

Dr. Samuel D. Gross resigned the Chair of Surgery after twenty-six years at Jefferson. He was considered the greatest surgeon of his time. He received the honor of being named Professor Emeritus. After two years of retirement he died in his seventy-ninth year.

In their endeavor to make good the loss entailed by the withdrawal of Doctor Gross, the Trustees provided that surgical instruction should be given by two professors, and elected his son, Dr. Samuel W. Gross, Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Dr. J. H. Brinton, Professor of Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. The last named, a teacher of many years' experience. The declining health of Doctor Wallace compelled him, in 1833, to resign the Chair of Obstetrics, which he held for many years. This vacancy was filled by the election of Theophilus Parvin, M. D., LL.D., of Indianapolis, widely known as a writer, and as a professor in several medical colleges.

The long and distinguished service of Dr. H. E. Rogers as a teacher of chemistry came to a close by his death in 1835. For the session of 1834-1835 the lectures were delivered by Prof. J. W. Mallet, M. D., who at the end of the session, returned to his former position in the University of Virginia. The Chair was filled by Dr. James W. Holland, who had thirteen years' experience as Professor of Chemistry in the University of Louisville.

By the resignation of Dr. W. H. Pancoast, in 1836, of the Chair of Anatomy, Dr. W. S. Forbes was appointed to fill this vacancy. To Doctor Forbes belongs the title of the "Father of the Anatomical Act."

Doctor Bartholow laid aside the cares of the Deanship in 1837-1838 and the Faculty chose Doctor Holland for this duty.

The death of President Gardette was followed by the election of Hon. James Campbell in the year 1839. The untimely death of Dr. S. W. Gross occurred in the spring of that year. In his stead was ap-

pointed Dr. W. W. Keen, who has since become one of the world's greatest surgeons.

At the close of the session of 1890-1891, Dr. J. M. Da Costa, having taught clinical medicine and practice of medicine to loving and admiring classes for twenty-four years, resigned. His successor, Dr. J. C. Wilson, had made his mark in medical letters and teaching while engrossed with the cares of a large practice.

Owing to the poor health of Professor Bartholow in this session, the course of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics was conducted by Professor Holland and Dr. A. P. Brubaker. In place of Doctor Bartholow the Trustees elected Dr. Hobart A. Hare, who had made a name by his researches in physiological therapeutics and as a lecturer on the diseases of children. Dr. Morris Longstreth was promoted from the lectureship to the professorship of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy.

In 1832, Hon. Joseph Allison, LL.D., was elected President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. E. E. Montgomery, recently professor in the Medico-Chirurgical College, was appointed Professor of Clinical Gynecology. The next five years form a period of active evolution, with many additions to the teaching corps. The first incumbent of the chair of Ophthalmology was Dr. William Thomson. After his resignation, the Chair was occupied by Dr. George E. de Schweinitz, late Professor in the Polyclinic College; while Dr. W. M. L. Coplin, recently Professor in Vanderbilt, became the successor of Doctor Longstreth, in the Chair of Pathology and Bacteriology.

When attempting to raise endowments to carry out the expensive improvements they had projected, the Trustees and Faculty often encountered the objection that as the receipts in excess of expenditures were divided among the Faculty, they were practically asking for money to be given to the Faculty, and not to the cause of medical education. In order to end this system, complete reorganization was effected by the Trus-

tees which was cheerfully accepted by the Faculty. By their act of February 1, 1895, entire control of the College and Hospital was assumed by the Trustees. The College was put under the supervision of a standing committee of seven Trustees, elected annually. Hon. Edwin H. Fidler had succeeded Judge Allison, as President of the Board of Trustees in 1893. After holding office for two years, he had retired, and at the time of the reorganization, Hon. Joseph B. Townsend, LL.D., was President. His death in 1896 left a vacancy which was filled by the election of Hon. William Potter. President Potter, unlike his venerable predecessors was in the prime of life. In carrying out his College and Hospital enterprises, he had need for all his native energy and tenacity of purpose.

In 1892 the maternity ward was removed from its cramped and unsuitable quarters in the Hospital, to a rented building, at 327 Pine Street. It was soon found that this building was overtaxed and accordingly a more commodious house at 224 South Seventh Street, was taken in the autumn of 1894.

In 1891 a Training School for Nurses was established in connection with the Hospital.

In the winter of 1897 occurred the death of Professor Theophilus Parvin. The vacant chair was filled by giving to the Clinical Professor, Dr. Edward P. Davis, the title of Professor of Obstetrics. In 1897, Prof. F. X. Dercum was given a seat in the faculty with the title of Professor of Neurology and Mental Diseases. At the same time Prof. J. Chalmers Da Costa was elected to share in the didactic work with duties as a member of the faculty. His title was Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

On December 17, 1905, occurred the death of Professor Forbes, at the age of seventy-four. The course of lectures in Anatomy for the remainder of the session were delivered by Dr. Addinell Hewson.

Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, from Columbia University, was made Professor of General Anatomy.

Dr. George McClellan, a grandson of the founder, was elected Professor of Applied Anatomy. Upon the death of Professor Brinton, at seventy-three, on March 18, 1909, Dr. John Gibbon was elected his successor. Doctor Brinton had graduated at the College fifty-seven years before, and through all that time was connected with its teaching corps, with the exception of the Civil War period, when he served as Surgeon and Medical Director in the Federal Army.

Having established laboratories and some of the clinics in the old building it was soon found that, although the Hospital congestion had been relieved somewhat, every inch of floor space was occupied and more room demanded. The urgency of this need developed a more far-reaching plan which would provide for the needs for a new building. This great hope began to be realized in the erection of the present Medical Hall and was begun in the summer of 1898. A year later the building was completed and the Class of 1899, numbering 85, was the first class to graduate from the new structure.

A great modern hospital was projected to supplement the new Medical Hall, the ground for that purpose being the site of the old College building, extending from Tenth to Juvenal Streets and from Sansom to Moravian Streets. The new structure, costing over \$1,500,000, was completed and opened on June 7, 1907.

In 1906 the office of Sub-Dean was created and Dr. Ross V. Patterson was chosen for the place. Doctor Patterson was a graduate of the Class of 1904.

On December 28, 1906, after twenty-seven years of active service as a teacher, Doctor Keen resigned as Professor of Surgery. In December, 1908, after a period of thirty years as a teacher in the College, Dr. Henry C. Chapman resigned the Chair. Doctor Chapman died on September 10, 1909. In April of this year the Chair of Bacteriology and Hygiene was created with a seat in the faculty and Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger

was elected to the place. At the same time, Doctor Albert P. Brubaker was elected to the full Professorship of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

The most munificent gift to the College, was that of Mr. Daniel Baugh, a member of the Board of Trustees, in 1911, in presenting a building with its entire equipment, which the Trustees have named in honor of its founder the "Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy of Jefferson Medical College." This building was dedicated on September 26, 1911.

In February, 1910, Dr. W. Joseph Hearn was made an Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery, and in March, 1910, Dr. Francis T. Stewart was elected Professor of Clinical Surgery. Dr. James C. Wilson resigned the Chair of Practice of Medicine, to take effect at the close of the session of 1910-1911. Dr. James W. Holland resigned as Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.

With the opening of the session of 1912-1913, several changes in the faculty occurred. Dr. Thomas McCrae, Associate Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins Medical School, was elected to succeed Doctor Wilson, as the head of the Department of Medicine. Philip B. Hawk, M.S., Ph.D., was elected to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Doctor Holland. Dr. Hiram R. Loux, for many years assistant to Dr. Orville Horwitz, Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, was elected to succeed him upon his resignation in May, 1912. Doctor Horwitz died on January 28, 1913.

Beginning with the academic year, 1913-1914, a Medical Preparatory Course in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and German, was given in the College, under the immediate supervision of the faculty. This course was discontinued with the ending of the 1915-1916 session, and announcement was made that after January 1, 1917, the requirements for admission would be two years of study in an approved college of Arts and Sciences with specified courses in Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

The clinical facilities in the Department of Medicine were extended in 1913 by the acquisition of the old Phipps Institute property at 236 and 238 Pine Street. These buildings were completely renovated and modernized and now constitute the Department for Diseases of the Chest. Modern facilities are provided for members of the third and fourth year classes for group teaching and individual study of ward and ambulatory patients. The department is under the Department of Medicine of the Jefferson Medical College. The Medical Director is Dr. Burgess L. Gordon.

Commencing with the session of 1914-1915, Dr. Jacob Parsons Schaeffer, Professor of Anatomy in Yale University, was elected to the Chair of Anatomy and Director of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Edward A. Spitzka in May, 1914.

After serving as Dean of the College for twenty-nine years, Professor James W. Holland relinquished this post, and in July, 1916, Dr. Ross V. Patterson was made Dean.

The death of Prof. D. Braden Kyle, who occupied the Chair of Laryngology for twenty years, occurred on October 23, 1916. Dr. Chevalier Jackson, of Pittsburgh, was elected to fill his place.

Dr. H. Augustus Wilson, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, resigned his chair in 1918 and was succeeded by Dr. J. Torrance Rugh. Dr. Henry W. Stelwagon, Professor of Dermatology, resigned in 1918, and Dr. Jay F. Schamberg filled this vacancy for the session, 1918-1919, holding the Chair for one year. Dr. Frank C. Knowles was elected Professor of Dermatology in 1919.

The Samuel Gustine Thompson Annex to the Jefferson Hospital was opened November 1, 1924. It was erected on the site of the first Jefferson Hospital Building and the old Clinical Amphitheatre, built in 1877. It occupies a plot of ground 107 feet by 107 feet, and consists of sixteen stories. A new teaching Clinical Amphitheatre



with a seating capacity for 550 persons is located at the southeast corner of the building, extending from the basement through the first and the second floors. Rooms adjacent to it will provide every facility for the preparation of patients for operations and demonstrations, with retiring rooms for members of the Staff. The new building includes a Maternity Department and Bronchoscopic Wards providing the most modern facilities for the care of patients and the instruction of students. A new Clinical Laboratory is located upon the roof of this building with provision for the practical instruction of students in this important adjunct of medical diagnosis.

The Accident Department, occupying detached fully equipped quarters, maintains two motor ambulances and affords every facility for the prompt reception and treatment of recent injuries. Through this Department all accident cases are admitted; during the year ending May 31, 1923, 18,698 emergency cases were cared for by this service. The Out-Patient service of the Jefferson Hospital is one of the largest in the world.

It was due to the efforts of Hon. William Potter, President of the Board of Trustees, that Jefferson Medical College, in later years, grew to be one of the greatest Medical Schools in this country. Not only did he give his time, but was most generous in his gifts to the College and Hospital. Mr. Potter was admired, esteemed and beloved by all. He was elected a Trustee in 1894 and became President of the Board of Trustees in 1897. Until his death, on April 29, 1926, he labored strenuously and faithfully in behalf of the institution.

Alba B. Johnson, LL.D., became President of the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson Medical College in 1926, following the death of Mr. Potter. He had previously served as a member of the Board of Trustees since 1904. Ever active in promoting the interests of the College, Mr. Johnson looked forward to a "Greater Jefferson" and through his efforts and the support of the entire body of Trustees of the Jefferson Medical College there is under construction one of the most up-to-date Medical Colleges in this country.

#### THE NEW COLLEGE AND CLINICAL BUILDINGS

The building has a frontage of two hundred and sixty feet on Walnut Street by a depth of one hundred and eight feet; it cost approximately three million dollars, and is erected upon a plot of ground valued at one million dollars.

Seven floors, including the first six and the ground floor, have been definitely allocated. The seventh, eighth and two tower floors are available for future development. A large lecture auditorium occupies the central part of the ground and the first floors. On the west side of the ground floor are locker accommodations, a lounging room for students, and a meeting room for the various student organizations. On the east side a room for general storage and a stockroom for the library, which will house over thirty-eight thousand volumes.

The Library is particularly noteworthy for its spaciousness and beauty of design. It will provide ample space to house the books and comfortably seat one hundred and thirty readers. The Florentine de-

sign of the room effects a combination of rare beauty and utility.

Two lecture rooms occupy the west part of the second floor. On the east side, above the library, there is an assembly or recreation hall, having a capacity large enough to seat the entire student body and faculty.

One part of the third floor is devoted to Chemistry; laboratories, a recitation and demonstration room, hall lockers, (for the use of students who are in chemistry section; similar lockers are provided on each laboratory floor); a recitation room and department offices. The other part of the floor is given to Clinical Medicine.

The departments of Physiology and Pharmacology occupy the fourth floor. The Pathology Department and the Museum will be found on the fifth floor. The Bacteriology Department and facilities for research, individual rooms and provisions for housing animals for experimental purposes, occupy the sixth floor.

The left wing will make provision for the heating plant of the entire group of Hospital and College buildings; adequate provision for the Accident Department; lecture rooms and laboratories for the Nurses' Training School, which now has enrolled two hundred and thirty pupil nurses; and ample space for the out-patient service of every Department of the College and Hospital, special attention being given for teaching facilities in each department.

Thus the completed new building has adequate accommodations for all College activities, and gives Jefferson one of the best and most modern medical buildings in this country.

## The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia

THE Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia is the oldest homœopathic medical college in existence. It was incorporated as the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, April 8, 1848, and opened its doors for instruction the fall of that year. In April, 1869, consolidation of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia was authorized and effected under the new corporate name of The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1885 the corporation of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia was brought by merger into existence and located at its present site. In 1916, the Trustees and Faculty were completely reorganized under a new charter, the provisions of which allow many desirable and valuable educational improvements.

In 1928, the old college was razed and replaced by a modern, twenty story hospital. The old hospital was then altered and adapted to provide most suitable quarters for the college. Both college and hospital now have the advantage of much increased space and equipment definitely directed toward the improvement of medical teaching. The College and Hospital are one corporation under a single Board of Trustees. Likewise, the Faculty of the Medical School and the Staff of the Hospital are one. The advantages of such co-ordination are numerous and obvious.

During the first years of this college, the requirements for admission and the duration of courses, though they corresponded approximately with those of contemporaneous medical schools, were lax compared with the rigid requirements of today. These changes, as usual, came about gradually. In 1886, three years, and in 1894, four

years of study became compulsory. In 1908, the requirements for admission included a standard four-year, high-school course. In 1913, one year of acceptable collegiate work was added, and in 1918, two years of collegiate study were necessary. Today two years of college work is the minimum and preference is given to those applicants with more preparation. The Medical School offers a standard four years' course. The academic year begins the first Tuesday in October and ends the second Thursday in June. There is twelve days' Christmas recess. Commencement is held the second Thursday in June, at which time the successful graduation candidate has conferred upon him the degree of "Doctor of Medicine" and the special degree of "Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine," this college conferring both degrees by the provision of its charter granted by the State of Pennsylvania.

It is the prime object of this school to give a broad and thorough medical education, and, to this end, it has availed itself of the benefits derived from the most recent advances in medical teaching and scientific equipment, while not departing from that conservation which gives stability, nor standardizing its course to the extinction of initiative. The facilities of the institution and the methods of instruction are given in detail later.

Special attention is directed to the Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. The materia medica of Hahnemann, Hering, Dunham and other noted investigators is thoroughly elucidated throughout the course, and a number of enthusiastic and experienced clinical teachers demonstrate the principles and efficiency of homœopathy in practical work. The magnificent endowment of Mr. Walter E. Hering has established

for all time the Constantine Hering Chair of Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics, an immediate outgrowth of which is the Hering Research Laboratory.

THE college building is five stories high and contains six lecture rooms, a large library and museum, laboratories of chemistry, pharmacology, anatomy, physiology, pathology and bacteriology, animal quarters, rooms for operative surgery and practical obstetrics, offices for administration, faculty and reading rooms.

In the basement is a lecture room, the hospital autopsy room, students' recreation rooms and accommodations for lockers. The front of the first floor is occupied in one wing by the administrative offices and in the other by the Department of Materia Medica and the Hering Laboratory. The Hering Laboratory, endowed by Mr. Walter E. Hering, has in past years investigated the properties of homœopathic drugs, with special reference to their effects on the healthy human body. A number of proving squads are arranged every year, and with its recent reorganization and increased personnel, a much wider scope of laboratory study is possible. The middle and north of the first floor houses the library. The remainder of the floor is occupied by the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. For this work there are two large laboratories and two smaller ones. Also preparation rooms, stock rooms, photographic room and private quarters. The department passes, in the rear, directly into the hospital laboratories and these in turn into the hospital, permitting and encouraging correlation of clinical and pathological material.

The second floor is devoted entirely to anatomy. Isolated in the front are the laboratories of gross



HAHNEMANN COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL  
BROAD ABOVE RACE STREET

anatomy. In the rear are the laboratories of histology and embryology, and a large lecture room. On the southern side are private and preparation rooms. On the north side is the museum containing many wet and dry specimens, models and plates especially adapted for teaching. One specimen is worthy of special mention, the dissection of the entire cerebro-spinal nervous system by Dr. Rufus B. Weaver.

The third floor is occupied by the Department of Chemistry. There is one large and one small lecture room. There are four student laboratories and private offices and laboratories for the staff. There are also two balance rooms, a Kjeldahl room, a digestion room and large stock rooms.

The fourth floor houses the Department of Physiology. The front is arranged for students' laboratories and very completely equipped. In the rear are two lecture rooms. The rest of the floor is occupied by a research laboratory, a special laboratory for electrocardiography, stock-room, work shop and instructors' offices. On the fifth floor are quarters for obstetrical laboratory instruction and three animal rooms.

The College Library may be divided into two departments. One containing about 15,000 volumes, is especially of historical interest. Here are found Dr. Hering's most complete collection of the writings of Paracelsus; Dr. A. R. Thomas' collection of very old and rare anatomical books; all of Hahnemann's works in the original; and the most complete library of homeopathic literature in existence. The other, by virtue of rearrangement and additions, constitutes a valuable working library and reading room for students. Here are found the later volumes and editions on the major and minor subjects of medicine, to-

gether with a file of the principal medical and scientific journals. Investigation in medical literature is considered an essential part of the college course.

In addition to the main College Library, the college laboratories and hospital clinic rooms possess, in many instances, small reference libraries appropriate to the subjects studied and immediately available to the student.

The new Hahnemann Hospital, fronting on Broad Street, was opened September 29, 1928. This ultra-modern structure is twenty floors high and has a total capacity of 700 beds, 370 of which are public. Everything and anything that can aid and further the diagnosis and treatment of disease and the comfort of the patient are found in this building.

With the very much enlarged facilities over 10,000 bed patients per year are being treated. In the out-patient department, 15,000 patients made 63,000 visits during the past year. In the first-aid department, 16,000 persons received emergency care. This enormous amount of clinical material is directly available for teaching purposes and is used constantly.

Part of the first and all of the second floor are devoted to outpatients, and accommodate, besides quarters for the various departments, electrocardiographic, fluoroscopic, basal metabolism and clinical laboratories. On the third floor are seventeen rooms equipped in every detail for all kinds of fluoroscopic, radiographic and therapeutic work. Adjoining the Department of Roentgenology is the Radium Department. Isolated on the same floor are the birth rooms. There are also on this floor six surgical operating rooms, including special rooms for urological and orthopedic work, both of which have the very latest roent-

genological apparatus. These operating units of the new building are on the same level and in direct communication with the operating rooms and clinic on the second floor of Clinical Hall. All of this part of the old building has been altered and rebuilt to merge into one large operating floor. The advantage of this arrangement with the roentgenological department on the same floor and the clinical and pathological laboratory of the hospital on the floor immediately beneath is apparent. The clinical laboratory of the hospital, which occupies the first floor of Clinical Hall, enjoys a new and complete equipment through the generosity of Miss Lydia T. Morris. The large surgical clinic, known as the William L. Elkins Memorial Amphitheatre, the gift of Mrs. George D. Widener, remains as it was, but this clinic along with the nine other operating rooms, have the benefit of the latest types of tables, electrical appliances and illumination. They are all supplied with nitrous-oxide, oxygen, vacuum and air pressure, piped from a central plant in the basement. The clinical amphitheatre is also furnished with modern moving picture machinery, furnished by Mr. Walter E. Hering and Mr. Chas. S. Hebard.

On the fourth floor are 64 obstetrical beds and 47 cribs. The fifth floor is surgical and has 78 beds. On the sixth floor are 78 medical beds. The seventh floor is divided into two definite separated parts, one with 42 children's beds and the other with 31 gynecological beds. The eighth floor has 29 more surgical beds. All the foregoing are public wards and rooms used for clinical teaching and each floor has one or more assembly rooms for students in sub-clinics.

To the north of the college are three large buildings which house the nurse and interne staff.

## Temple University Medical School

**T**HE School of Medicine of Temple College was organized in 1901. It was not until 1907 that the name of the institution was changed to Temple University. There were 31 students matriculated for the session 1901-1902. The first graduating class consisted

of the school's first female graduates. This school of medicine was the first co-educational medical school to be established in Pennsylvania.

In 1907 the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson Hospital became affiliated with Temple University and the commodious dental

building became the first to graduate under the long sought for rating. The prophetic dream of Founder Russell H. Conwell, finally had come true.

The Samaritan Hospital is the teaching hospital of the medical school and affords 330 beds. The



Architect: WILLIAM H. LEE, Philadelphia

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL  
BROAD STREET AND MONTGOMERY AVENUE

*This modern building being built at a cost of over one million dollars for the study of medicine and research*

of two men, who had been admitted to advanced standing and were graduated in 1904. Two more graduates went forth in the class of 1905. Of these first four heroic pioneers, but one is now living, Dr. Ferdinand Dammasch, of Portland, Oregon. There were fourteen in the third graduating class, two of whom—Sara Allen and Mary E. Sheperd (deceased) were

building became the home of the School of Medicine. The former Garretson Hospital building is now occupied exclusively by the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Bacteriology and Pathology and Pharmacology.

The rating of the school of medicine was advanced to Class "A" in June, 1928 and the forty-nine graduates of that year, had

former Greatheart Maternity Hospital, now known as the Garretson-Greatheart Hospital, carries the bulk of the load in teaching obstetrics.

The students are also assigned to the Philadelphia General Hospital, the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases, the Jewish Hospital and the Eagleville Sanatorium for instruction in the

operating rooms and the bedside.

The new medical school building is being erected at Broad and Ontario Streets, opposite to the Samaritan Hospital.

Beginning with the session 1929-1930, the number of admissions to the first and second year classes will be increased from sixty to one hundred.

This medical school is co-educational. The course is of four years'

duration of eight and a half months each. The entrance requirements are two years of college study, including the sciences, English and a modern language.

The course of instruction is a carefully graded and eminently practical one. The fundamental branches are correlated during the first two years with full laboratory courses. During the junior and senior years the practical subjects

are correlated which scheme is followed where possible by the specialists. For practical teaching at the bedside and in the dispensaries the classes are divided into small sections, so that individual teaching is possible. There are two hospitals directly under the control of the faculty.

The new college building will be ready for occupancy September, 1930.

## History of the Aid Association of Philadelphia

By JAMES M. ANDERS, M.D., Sc.D., LL.D.

**T**IME and events have abundantly proven that the Aid Association of Philadelphia has been fruitful of unique and noble achievements. And whilst it will not be possible to give the details of the philanthropic work of this organization within the limits of this paper, it is hoped that its principal activities and achievements, in more or less chronologic order, can be presented. It is pleasing to note that there are to be found in the medical profession those who have a burning passion for helping needy members and their dependents; that brotherly love and mutual helpfulness are among the noble characteristics of our guild.

In February, 1878, Dr. Henry H. Smith, President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, inaugurated a movement for the "establishment of a 'Beneficial Fund' for the relief of the families of such members as may require the fostering care of the Society."

On May 6, 1878, the organization of a Mutual Aid Association was approved and completed by the Philadelphia County Medical Society, which further recommended its beneficial objects to the members. Its organization was promptly effected and called the

Mutual Aid Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; and it was incorporated on the 25th of September of the same year (1878), (a charter having been granted by the Court of Common Pleas of the City of Philadelphia) and marked a step of epochal significance in the history of the parent Society.

The purpose of the Association is purely benevolent; it offers pecuniary relief to needy physicians and their dependents, including the widows and orphans, without being harassed by canvass or distressed by publicity. Unfortunately, the purpose of the Association has not always been fully understood, since applications have been received from time to time for a loan to tide needy persons over temporary difficulties; to such it has been explained that the Association is prepared only to give aid outright to the needy without expectation of its return. The fact, however, is to be stressed that the Association is the only resource of the profession in times of financial trouble.

The organization has, from the beginning, consisted of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, a Board of Directors, of twelve members, and various stand-

ing committees, the chief one of which is the Committee on Benevolence. The Treasurer's accounts have been regularly audited by a Certified Public Accountant.

All members of the Philadelphia County Medical Society were eligible to membership in the Mutual Aid Association. The benefactions for a considerable period of time after the organization was effected and incorporated, were "paid at Christmas and at the end of June"; and orphan annuitants were given a sum of money as an "outfit" when they reached the period of life at which the annuity ceased. In order to enable the Society to carry on its work the members of the Philadelphia County Medical Society were earnestly requested to join, since—during the earlier years of its life—its sole financial assets were the dues of the members. And to the undying credit of the founder, Dr. H. H. Smith, be it said, that he repeatedly urged the claims of the Mutual Aid Association upon the members of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. These efforts to arouse interest were uniformly supplemented during the last quarter of a century by giving the affairs of the Association suitable mention in the Weekly Roster and Medical



Digest, thanks to the editors of that periodical. The response to such appeals, however, was not as prompt and satisfactory as was expected by the small coterie of the members, who were keenly interested in the aims and objects of this altruistic movement.

At first only the contributing members were allowed to participate in its benefits. Later, these were extended to all members of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and their families. After the change of name help was also extended to many needy physicians or their families, not members of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. Indeed, during the last quarter of a century the benefactions have been, to a considerable extent, to those who are not members, its officers remembering the fact that the organizers and those who have succeeded them, have made it a part of their life work to create a fund with which to relieve professional distress wherever found to exist.

Here may be mentioned the fact that the Committee on Benevolence of the Aid Association, composed of three members, has been distributing help without ostentation, no names of those aided being presented to the Board of Directors, "but only the facts concerning each person requiring assistance being given; the Committee alone having knowledge of the beneficiaries." So carefully are the applicants investigated by the Committee that none of those who have received financial aid have been found to be unworthy. This Committee was able to afford substantial assistance to all applicants during the earlier years of the life of the Aid Association; during the last decade, however, it has been compelled to deny assistance to many applicants for lack of funds. It would appear, therefore, that the financial stress of recent years has been unusually great on physicians and their dependents. The Committee on Benevolence has further aimed to aid the beneficiaries and annuitants to help themselves, rather than make them feel that they were dependent upon charity.

In view of the somewhat surprising and unusual indifference on the part of the medical profession of Philadelphia to the Aid Association, more particularly during the first decade of its existence, special efforts to induce members of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, not also to join, as before stated, but also to otherwise aid this charitable organization, were made during the years 1889, 1890 and 1891 by the Society. Indeed, two stated meetings of the Philadelphia County Medical Society were devoted to the subject of this and similar organizations in New York and Boston.

At a meeting held on December 16, 1891, it was "Resolved, That the proceedings of this evening be abstracted and referred to the Committee on Publication; and that a copy of said abstract with an appeal to assist the Mutual Aid Association be sent to every member of the profession in Philadelphia." A few years later (1897) a committee was regularly appointed "to serve continuously for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Mutual Aid Association," and it was further voted "that this committee have authority to change from time to time, the wording of the announcements printed upon the postal card notices of the meetings of the Society." It had long been known to the officers of the Aid Association that there is considerable destitution in the medical profession—more than is apparent to the casual observer. Unfortunately, many of those in urgent need, often lacking in actual sustenance, are too proud to call the attention of their friends to their dire condition. The minutes of the proceedings of the Aid Association set forth not only the signal need for the philanthropy extended, but also "the noble spirit in which the benevolent designs are carried forward."

Among the well-known physicians of Philadelphia who manifested a lively interest in those members of the medical profession who, through misfortune, failing health or the infirmities of age, have fallen into poverty and distress, or in other words, in the

activities of the Aid Association, mention should be made of the following: J. Solis-Cohen, William M. Welch, Lewis H. Adler, Jacob R. Shellenberger, Richard A. Cleeman, Charles A. E. Codman, Oscar H. Allis, I. P. Strittmatter, E. J. G. Beardsley, E. E. Montgomery, Samuel W. Morton, De Forest Willard, James B. Walker, William T. Hamilton, William S. Wray, Samuel D. Risley, James Tyson, J. B. Turner, and many others.

It may be stated that the real merits of the organization have never been fully recognized by the immense majority of the members of the parent Society, and that a surprising degree of ignorance of and lack of interest in, this unique and worthy charity, exists at present writing. Perhaps it would not be too much, however, to say that in recent years the spirit of brotherly love and charity have been working their way slowly and gradually to a more gratifying extent among the members of the medical profession of Philadelphia.

Under date of January 15, 1902, the Mutual Aid Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society announced to the parent Society that its name henceforth would be "The Aid Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society," and that provision would be made for broadening the charitable work of the organization. This name is still retained by the Society.

There has never been the slightest "business and commercial" atmosphere surrounding this organization. On the other hand, it has proven conducive to closer relations between many of the members of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and provocative of an intimate, "family" feeling in serving their own household in times of need, as it were. During the fiscal year 1918-10, a special committee appointed from the members of the Board of Directors to insure closer relations between the Aid Association and the Philadelphia County Medical Society, reported a donation of two hundred and fifty (250) dollars from the parent Society, thus showing a

real paternal interest in the work of this Association.

At a meeting of the Aid Association held on November 8, 1920, for the purpose of considering the new By-Laws, Dr. E. E. Montgomery reported that the charter had been secured from the Court and that it placed the Association in a position to give its financial aid to all members of the profession who may need help, without regard to their being members of this organization. Thus the work and activities of the Aid Association were broadened.

It has been a fixed policy of the Aid Association to expend for its charitable work only the income from its Endowment Fund, which it started to create immediately after its birth. This fund is invested in safe securities which yield a somewhat low rate of interest, hence, the available income is restricted. The growth of the organization during the first decade and a half was, as before intimated, slow. For example, in 1892 the treasurer's report showed that the total permanent fund at that time amounted to but \$7,568. During the ensuing twenty-three years, however, or in 1915, the total fund had reached the sum of about \$50,000, as the result of an increasing interest in the organization during that period. Since the latter date the membership roll has been growing somewhat more rapidly, although with rather marked variations.

In 1910, after the death of Dr. De Forest Willard and of Dr. James Baynes Walker, two "Funds" were started in memory of their long, earnest work for the Aid Association. These funds were to be allowed to accumulate until they reached \$5,000 each, when they were to become operative charities. At present the De Forest Willard Fund amounts to \$4,059.09, and the James Baynes Walker Fund to \$3,301.93. The following legacies have been received:

#### Estates of:

Dr. Albert Fricke . . . \$9,679.05  
Dr. Louis A. Duhring . . 5,160.00  
Dr. George B. Dunmire . . 95.00  
Mrs. Adeline G. Fry . . . 1,679.79

Mrs. Caroline Emily  
Richmond . . . . . 1,000.00  
Dr. De Forest Willard. 4,500.00  
Mrs. Helen B. Roberts. 1,000.00  
Dr. Eugene I. Santee . . . 5,000.00  
Miss Henrietta M. Hays 1,000.00  
Mrs. John D. Moore (in  
memory of Dr. John L.  
Bromley) . . . . . 3,000.00  
Major Henry Hatfield (in  
memory of Dr. Nathan  
L. Hatfield) . . . . . 5,000.00  
Dr. George Woodward . . . 1,750.00  
Mrs. John D. Moore (in  
memory of Dr. John D.  
Moore) . . . . . 10,000.00

From benefactions who pay one hundred (100) dollars or more each, the Association received \$10,300. From the life members who pay fifty (50) dollars each, \$10,650 was paid into the Treasury of the Association. At present there are two hundred and ten annual members who are paying five (5) dollars per annum. Thirty of the Annual Members, 120 Life Members and 48 Benefactors are deceased.

The principal Endowment Fund at present writing, made up as it is from the above-mentioned legacies, donations and membership dues, now amounts to \$88,935.39. The income from this Fund, only as above stated, is utilized to meet the material needs of members of the local profession and their dependents. For example, in 1928 the chairman of the Committee on Benevolence, Dr. Samuel W. Morton, reported a grand total of benefactions of \$4,715. The recipients of aid are divided into two classes, namely, Annuitants and Beneficiaries; the former receive definite amounts quarterly, while the beneficiaries receive single payments in amounts varying all the way from \$10 to \$500. During 1928 there were ten Annuitants, of whom two died during the year, and the remaining eight received \$500 each. It may be of interest to note that "of the ten Annuitants, four are physicians, two of them suffering from paralysis, the third from a very advanced case of arthritis, the fourth from senile dementia. Six of the ten Annuitants are widows of physicians, three of whom were

prime movers in and managers of this Association." The relief has been extended, not as a charity, but by the hand of loving friends. Moreover, no record has been left upon the books of the Society of the name of any beneficiary or annuitant. Again, the Association has never paid any rent, nor any salaries to officers.

In 1912 the Aid Association considered plans for the establishment of a home for aged, needy physicians. Among the most zealous and earnest advocates of such a home where members of the medical profession and their wives would be cared for during their declining years, was the late Dr. Roland G. Curtin, then President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. In making a plea before the County Medical Society he pointed out that "zealous ministers to the afflictions of the world often find themselves, as the evening of life draws on, worn out and prematurely aged by work, and with no financial staff to lean on, family needs having rapidly absorbed their all too scanty incomes."

Subsequently, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Aid Association, Dr. Samuel D. Risley, stated in his annual report that a source of disappointment to the Board was the fact that the committee to whom was intrusted the formulation of plans for the establishment of a home for aged and indigent physicians, was not able to report progress because of the difficulty in providing for the financial requirements. He added: "the urgent need for such a home was made obvious by the annual report of the Committee on Benevolence." Despite the enthusiasm of a few physicians who were keenly interested in the movement, no further efforts were made, although the Aid Association arranged for several admissions of aged and indigent physicians to suitable homes already established.

On the occasion of the meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania held in Allentown, Pennsylvania (1928), that organization voted to increase the annual dues of members of the County Medical Societies of the State to

the extent of \$2.50, one of the objects of which was to strengthen its Benevolent Fund; this was done by the Board of Trustees, who allotted one (1) dollar from each member's dues to that Fund. The income alone is used "only for the relief of pecuniary distress of sick or aged members, or the parents, widows, widowers or children of deceased members. There is a Benevolence Committee which has jurisdiction over the distribution of such part of the Benevolence Fund as may be placed in its hands. This Committee may solicit subscriptions, donations and legacies to be added to the principal of the Medical Benevolence Fund. It may also receive subscriptions to be used for relief of members in distress from the effects of any special catastrophe."

Upon the basis of \$1.00 for each member, the Philadelphia County Medical Society contributes about \$2,200.00 to the Benevolence Fund

of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania annually. And since the income alone of that fund is available for cash benefits to eligible needy members and dependent relatives, those residing in Philadelphia are entitled to a fraction only of the amount now distributed among worthy annuitants and beneficiaries in Philadelphia.

On April 9, 1929, at the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Aid Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society to Article 3 was added Section 3, which reads as follows:

"No person who is an officer of an organization having for its object or one of its objects the dispensing of charity to physicians or their families, shall be eligible for election either as an officer or as a director of this Association."

At the same meeting to Article 10 was added Section 2, as follows:

"This Association shall, during the term of its charter, remain in-

dependent of all other organizations of any kind, and no amalgamation, absorption or merger shall ever be made with any other organization. No agreement or understanding with any organization for joint activities shall at any time be made."

This action was taken with a view to preventing confusion of the work and activities of the Aid Association with other organizations having similar aims. Surely there is room for both the Aid Association and the help afforded by the State Benevolent Fund in this unique field of sweet charity. The Aid Association still has a definite service to perform, and, to accomplish it, the help of all successful members of the medical profession of Philadelphia is urgently needed, remembering that

"They are least to be envied  
in whose hearts the great  
charities . . . lie dead."

## The Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee

THE campaign against tuberculosis in Philadelphia began with the organization of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in 1892. This was the first association for the prevention of this disease on record anywhere in the world. Institutional care of the tuberculous had received attention in Philadelphia prior to that time, however, as the hospital for diseases of the lungs at Chestnut Hill dates back to 1876.

For fifteen years the work of the Pennsylvania Society, maintained by the voluntary activities of physicians and laymen, was chiefly concentrated in Philadelphia and consisted of scientific study and popular education as to the nature of tuberculosis and the possibilities of its prevention.

In 1907 the Pennsylvania Society began a definite campaign through-

out the State to secure the establishment of agencies for combating tuberculosis. Philadelphia shared in this work. Through these efforts in 1911 the first open-air school in Philadelphia was established and in 1914 educational and clinic work for combating tuberculosis among Negroes was undertaken in co-operation with work already begun by the Henry Phipps Institute. Special efforts to disseminate information regarding tuberculosis among working people were made.

A Philadelphia Committee of the Pennsylvania Society was formed in 1916 and focused its entire attention on the tuberculosis problem of the city, using the major part of the funds from the Christmas Seals sold in the city for Philadelphia work. The Philadelphia Committee employed an executive and staff and conducted

an active campaign against tuberculosis.

During the three years' work of the Philadelphia Committee of the Pennsylvania Society the number of contributors to the Christmas Seal sale was more than doubled, the staff of the organization greatly increased, its work extended into various sections of the city and, in the last of these years, 1919, the work of the committee reached nearly seven times as many persons as had been reached three years before.

### Health Council Organized

This steady development led to the separation in 1919 of the Philadelphia Committee from the Pennsylvania Society, although it has continued an affiliation with that organization and with the

National Tuberculosis Association up to the present time. It became incorporated as the *Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee*.

The functions of the newly organized Health Council were conceived as broader than those of a tuberculosis committee. In fact, although the Council has continued to function chiefly in the field of tuberculosis prevention. The word tuberculosis does not appear in the text of its charter,

The charter of the Health Council states that its purposes are "*The promotion of the health of the citizens of Philadelphia by educational and other methods as may from time to time be adopted, through the efficient administration of the energies of private citizens in conjunction with the municipal, state and national health authorities.*" It bears the names of the first directors chosen: Charles W. Churchman, Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Dr. Elmer H. Funk, Dr. Oliver P. Cornman, Edward C. Dale, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Mrs. Janice Reed Lit, Dr. H. R. M. Landis, Dr. Charles Scott Miller, Louis Nusbbaum, Dr. Harry Toulmin and Dr. Charles H. Willits. Mr. C. W. Churchman served as President of the Council from 1919 to 1923.

The change in the organization effected in 1919 did not immediately alter the program which had been carried out. Health education, school work, special efforts for combating tuberculosis among Negroes, industrial activities, co-operation with the Department of Public Health and with other health and social welfare agencies, remained as they are today, primary interests of the Council.

### Early Accomplishments

A decade ago the problem of the undernourished school child claimed the attention of public health workers throughout the country. In Philadelphia the Health Council gave special attention to this work for a number of years. It promoted the establishment of nutrition classes in the city schools and for more than two

years maintained such classes until the value of this method of meeting the problem of the undernourished child was demonstrated and such classes became a part of the public school system.

During these years the systematic measuring and weighing of school children was carried on in many schools, and information regarding proper food and hygiene for children was carried into thousands of homes.

In the summer of 1920 the Council, with the co-operation of the Department of Public Welfare, established Camp Happy, a summer nutrition camp for undernourished children. In that year 161 children received the benefits of the camp. But in subsequent years this number was increased to 250, 867, 744 and 1,106. In 1925 the entire maintenance of the camp was transferred to the Department of Public Welfare, under whose auspices the camp equipment has been greatly improved and the number of children increased, until at the present time more than 3,000 children each year enjoy its benefits. A winter preventorium for seriously undernourished children was a part of the original Camp Happy plan and was conducted for a time but finally given up, as the equipment available did not appear to justify the enterprise.

The Modern Health Crusade was conducted in the public schools for a number of years. This plan for teaching health habits to school children, using the ranking and symbolism of chivalry, demonstrated the importance of that type of instruction and in 1924 a course of study embodying the health teachings of the Crusade and much in addition was prepared by the school authorities and adopted as a part of the curriculum of the public schools. The Crusade was, therefore, discontinued in the public schools as no longer necessary but was continued in parochial schools where it is still carried on.

For the purpose of stimulating the interest of children in health and nutrition, an extensive development of health dramatic activities was inaugurated and con-

tinued for a number of years. Numerous plays and pageants illustrating various health principles were prepared and presented by school children in most of the schools of the city. Hundreds of requests for this material from other localities were received. Later the use of health entertainers in schools was fostered and Cho-Cho and the Jolly Jester became the friends and inspirers of school children in the Crusade for health.

A continuous health education campaign to inform the public and keep it informed regarding the prevalence of tuberculosis, its manner of communication and the methods of its prevention and cure was carried on by the Health Council during its early years and is still an important part of its activities. Motion pictures, exhibits, leaflets and health talks, and various other methods of reaching the public were in constant use.

A Night Clinic for industrial workers also was an enterprise of the early years of the Health Council. This later gave place to an industrial program providing for the health examination of employees and the systematic supervision of industrial workers in the plants themselves with the co-operation of employers.

### Tuberculosis Survey of Philadelphia

In 1922 a tuberculosis survey of Philadelphia was made under the auspices of the Health Council by Dr. Murray Horwood, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For the first time a comprehensive study was made of the tuberculosis problem of Philadelphia and of the various agencies which had been developed since 1907 to meet this problem.

There are two important results of this survey. A request by the State Department of Health had been made that Philadelphia assume the maintenance of the tuberculosis clinics which had been established and conducted for a number of years by the State De-

partment in the city. Following the recommendation of Dr. Horwood's survey this was done, and a Division of Tuberculosis in the Department of Public Health was established to take over these clinics and conduct them. In connection with this a corps of tuberculosis nurses, including those who had been in State service, were also employed by the city.

Another outcome of this survey was the expansion of the program of the Health Council and the organization of its work in 1923 into departments or services which have since been maintained. At that time a statistical and research service was begun for the study of health conditions and the more effective planning of work. Some of the accomplishments since that time follow.

### Negro Clinic and Nursing Service

The increase in the Negro population of the city during the last ten years, and the high mortality from tuberculosis among them, has demanded increased efforts to combat the disease among this part of the population. These efforts are needed not only for the sake of the Negro people but also in the interest of the health of the city as a whole. The wide employment of Negroes throughout the city, frequently in occupations involving personal service and the preparation and handling of food, renders the problem of tuberculosis among them peculiarly a community problem.

In order to correlate efforts in this field, a co-operative arrangement under the name of the Negro Bureau was effected between the Henry Phipps Institute, the Chest Department of the Jefferson Hospital, the Whittier Centre and the Health Council. Since 1923 under this arrangement the clinic and nursing service carried on by the Health Council as part of the Bureau work has been expanded each year. That work constitutes one of the most effective pieces of tuberculosis prevention done anywhere in the city and has proved to be a model for similar activities in

other localities. Four clinics are now maintained by the Bureau, with Negro physicians and nurses. Each year more than 10,000 physicians' examinations and 16,000 nurses' home visits are made. For two years the Health Council maintained a special educational worker to stimulate interest and a sense of responsibility of health matters on the part of the Negro population.

### Sun-Cure Service

A demonstration of the sun-cure for children with tuberculosis of the bones, joints and glands was undertaken in 1925 in co-operation with the Home for Consumptives, Chestnut Hill, and is still being carried on. This appealing work has been signally successful and, under the present arrangement, will continue until the end of 1930.

### Heart Disease Prevention

A co-operative arrangement was made in 1925 with the Philadelphia Heart Association. By this the Health Council agreed to assist that Association in educational work on the prevention of heart disease and by establishing a Placement Service. This service finds suitable positions for persons with tuberculosis in arrested forms and also for persons with heart defects referred by the clinics fostered by the Heart Association.

### Health Work in Industry

In 1923 the Council began as a part of its industrial program making health examinations of employes as a demonstration in plants with less than 300 workers. By this means cases of tuberculosis were discovered, the need and value of health work in industry shown, and intensive health education work carried out. This was done in some 40 plants during the next two years, 3,800 employes being examined.

At the same time a survey to determine the extent of medical work in Philadelphia industries was made. This showed that while

many of the large plants maintained such departments, they were almost entirely lacking in plants with less than 500 employes.

### Joint Health Service

On the basis of this study and of the experience found in making health examinations, which showed clearly the need for regular and systematic service in smaller plants, the Council worked out a plan for joint health service in groups of small plants. Through the co-operation of employers who were willing to bear the expense of the medical and nursing service in their plants and to provide a clinic room, the Council has been able to demonstrate the practicability of such a joint health service to 20 plants with a total of approximately 6,000 employes.

After a period during which this joint service is administered by the Health Council it is turned over to the groups of plants. This has been done in all but one group of plants and efforts are now being made to secure additional demonstration plants. Under the Council's administration this service has proved of much value in the discovery of tuberculosis, improvement of the health of employes and of working conditions. It is believed that these medical departments established in industry will prove to be permanent centers of much value in the prevention of tuberculosis.

### Tuberculosis Deaths by Districts

A study of tuberculosis deaths in the city according to census enumeration districts was made in 1926 by the Statistical Service of the Council. Maps showing the death rates in each of the 1800 census enumeration districts were prepared. This is the most intensive study of the location of tuberculosis throughout the city which has ever been made. Similar studies have been made in New York City and Chicago, but had never before been attempted in Philadelphia. For purposes of this study the city was divided into six districts.

### Associate Members

In 1927 the Council took action providing for the appointment of groups of Associate Members in each of these districts. This has been done in five of the six districts and is nearly completed in the other. The data secured by the study just mentioned are being brought before the Associate Members in each district as a stimulus to efforts against this disease in their own localities.

### Present Program

The present activities of the Health Council include the following services: (1) *Health Education*, (2) *Negro Clinic and Visiting Nursing*, (3) *Child Health*, (4) *Industrial Health*, (5) *Placement Work*, (6) *Statistics and Research*, (7) *Co-operation in prevention of Heart Disease*, (8) *Co-operation in Control of Cancer*, (9) *Christmas Seal Sale*. With the exception of the industrial health service, which is partly self-supporting, all the activities of the Health Council are maintained solely by the annual sale of Christmas Seals.

### Decline of Tuberculosis in Philadelphia

During the eleven years since the Health Council was formed the death rate from tuberculosis in

Philadelphia has declined from 162 per 100,000 eleven years ago to 80 in 1929.

The factors which have brought about this decline are many. Improvements in economic and living conditions, the work of the Department of Public Health and the establishment of its Division of Tuberculosis, the efforts of the medical profession and the expansion of agencies aiding in the treatment and prevention of this disease, have all played their part.

A telling part also has been played by the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee during the ten years in which it has served the citizens of Philadelphia.

### The Fight Not Yet Won

A special committee of the Health Council recently made a study of the tuberculosis situation in Philadelphia and of the volume of work of the various activities carried on to combat the disease. This committee consisted of Dr. E. H. Funk, Chairman; Dr. Oliver P. Corbman, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Dr. H. R. M. Landis and Dr. Thomas McCrae, assisted by the Director of the Council. It pointed out some of the needs which must be met and concluded with these words: "*The fight against tuberculosis in Philadelphia is a winning fight. But it has not yet been*

*won. The hardest part of the struggle may still lie in the future.*"

The report of this study which was adopted by the Philadelphia Tuberculosis Conference of that year spoke as follows of the future of this campaign. "In early maturity and middle age tuberculosis far outranks every other disease, both in number of deaths and in destructive social consequences. Tuberculosis stands first in the break-up of homes, poverty, orphanage, handicaps to children, and in perpetuating and increasing nearly every family and social ill whose burden society has to bear. Notwithstanding the decrease in the death rate and loss of numerical supremacy, tuberculosis still holds this terrible primacy among all the causes of death.

"While every possible effort should be made to combat heart disease, cancer, pneumonia and the other diseases which now occur with greater frequency in the span of human life and appear with new prominence in death statistics, it is the judgment of this committee that no effort should be relaxed in Philadelphia's campaign against tuberculosis at this time, but that these efforts need to be materially increased and expanded. We dare not be blinded to the vast social devastation which tuberculosis more than any other disease still spreads throughout the community."





# Children's Country Week Association

## A History and a Tribute

1701 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SEVERAL summers ago a little girl staying at one of the camps owned by the Children's Country Week Association remarked, "Country Week makes rosy cheeks and dimples!"

In what a few words did the child sum up the object of this splendid charity! For how could any organization "make rosy cheeks and dimples" without good food, wholesome country air, proper care as to health and recreation?

To give poor children a vacation in the country, free of all cost, has been the object of the Association since 1875, when its wonderful work was established. The child who can afford to pay his or her own way is not eligible to be a Country Week guest. The camps and homes owned and conducted by the Association remain open for an average of nine weeks each summer.

And what wonderful weeks they are for children of every creed and nationality, from six to twelve years old! There are even accommodations—though limited—for mothers with children (under six years) who need country life and good food. Not only do they receive every care as to health and diet, but under the constant super-



vision of counselors, these children are taught the finest possible ideals of life.

Generally each child stays two weeks in the country, exceptions being made in special cases. Often a convalescent is a "special case," though a doctor's certificate is required in every instance, special or not, to prevent a child from bringing a contagious disease to the camp.

Country Week owns and operates five camps situated within a radius of thirty miles of Philadelphia, which are ideal in location and equipment. Besides, they cooperate with Jewish and colored organizations so that children of every creed and nationality are taken care of in the ten camps to which the guests are sent. Young men and young women who are trained counselors supervise the

activities of the children and a house-mother sees that proper meals are served. Vesper services are held, and in every way an effort is made to fulfill the three benefits to the child—physical, moral and spiritual.

If a child needs sea air, he or she is sent to the Seaside Home at Cape May Point, with which the Association also co-operates.

Many people ask Country Week workers, "Where do the children come from?" Many applications are personal and these must be followed up and found worthy of being accepted, but from social service agencies a large number of authentic cases are received.

The most remarkable feature of Country Week work is that one hundred per cent of the money received by the Association goes directly to the children. No soliciting is allowed, all contributions being voluntary. The officers and directors are volunteer workers; and the interest of an invested sum (composed of legacies received from former contributors) takes care of the overhead charges.

Since direct solicitation is not allowed, editorials and news items in daily papers, and the distribution of an annual report are the only mediums through which the public is reached. The Association must depend on these printed records of their work to remind the public that contributions are necessary for the forwarding of that work.

It costs only \$7 to send one child to the country for one week. But every year there are scores of poor children who must be turned away.

What a wealth of happiness that \$7 means! But what a disappointment to turn away a child because that small sum is lacking.

On the generosity of a great public depends Country Week's ability to "make rosy cheeks and dimples"—in other words, to make *health*.



# The American Oncologic Hospital

33D STREET AND POWELTON AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1904

*Bed Capacity:* 40

*Services Rendered*

Treatment, Prevention and Control of Cancer

## MEDICAL STAFF

*Chief of Clinic*  
George M. Dorrance, M.D.

*Chief Pathologist*  
William C. Hueper, M.D.

*Director of Research*  
Ellice McDonald, M.D.

*Clinical Pathologist*  
Harold G. Palmer, M.D.

*Pathological Technicians*  
Miss Margaret F. Dill  
Miss Anna M. St. Germain

*Physicist*  
A. J. Allen, Ph.D.

*Biochemists*  
Russell J. Fosbinder, Ph.D.  
Miss Gladys E. Woodward  
Miss Edith G. Fry

*Director of Radiologic Department*  
William S. Newcomet, M.D.

*Radiological Technician*  
Mrs. Gladys Stacy

*Clinical Radiologist*  
Jessie W. Smith, M.D.

### PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Albert E. Bothe  
Charles A. E. Codman  
George M. Dorrance  
William C. Hueper  
Brady A. Hughes  
C. B. Longenecker  
John B. Ludy  
Samuel McClary, 3d  
Ellice McDonald

William S. Newcomet  
Harold G. Palmer  
Damon B. Pfeiffer  
William Duffield Robinson  
Jesse W. Smith  
William H. Spencer  
S. E. Tracy

### CONSULTANTS

Charles H. Frazier, M.D.  
William E. Hughes, M.D.  
Joseph McFarland, M.D.

# American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach

1809 WALLACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1896

*Bed Capacity:* 42

*Services Rendered*

Surgical, Medical, Gynecological, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, X-ray, Out-patient Department, Laboratory

## STAFF

*Medical Director*  
Dr. Frank White

*Röntgenologist*  
Dr. E. W. Spackman  
*Pathologist*  
Dr. Eugene Asnis

*Surgeons*  
Dr. Frank White  
Dr. A. W. Hammer  
Dr. F. A. Mantz  
Dr. Herbert Hawthorne  
Dr. James E. Wadsworth

*Assistant Surgeons*  
Dr. Wilbur Oaks  
Dr. Paul Neese  
Dr. Edward H. Dench

*Medical Staff*  
Dr. Robert Walker  
Dr. John R. Martin  
Dr. Robert Rhein  
Dr. Hart B. Baxter  
Dr. Harry Metzger

*Ophthalmologist*  
Dr. George Denny

*Ear, Nose, Throat*  
Dr. David N. Husik  
Dr. J. Allan Bertolet  
Dr. Max Ruttenberg  
Dr. Homer Peacock

*Gynecological Staff*  
Dr. Thad Montgourey  
Dr. George Laws  
Dr. J. N. Grossman

*Neurologist*  
Dr. Max N. Boehrloch

*Proctologist*  
Dr. Frederick Smith

*Dermatologist*  
Dr. Michael Wolff

*Urologist*  
Dr. Lourain E. McCrea

medicine. The need of specialization was imperative, consequently several public spirited men and women donated money for the establishment of this hospital.

After incorporation under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, the first meeting of the Board of Managers was held in the hall of the College of Physicians. Col. Clayton M. McMichael was elected President; G. Heide Norris, Esq., Secretary; Barclay Warburton, Treasurer; and a Board of Managers of fifteen men was elected. The chartered members of the Medical Staff were Doctors Jacob M. DaCosta, William Osler, W. W. Keen, John B. Deaver, David D. Stewart and Lewis Brinton.

A new building was erected for Dispensary, Laboratory and X-Ray facilities. Physicians not associated with the Hospital may send their patients either to the Dispensary or house for examinations. These patients are referred back to their physician with complete diagnosis and suggestions for treatment.

The Hospital is maintained by contributions and appropriation from the state of Pennsylvania, which helps to take care of free patients. The services of the doctors associated with the Hospital are gratuitous.

Philadelphians should be willing to support this Hospital and help it to make greater progress, partly because it was the first institution of its kind in this country, although there are greater reasons than civic pride for meriting support. Thousands of people have been treated gratuitously and have received skillful medical and surgical attention with the aid of modern appliances.

The patients come from various sections of Pennsylvania and some come from adjacent states.

The contributors to the Hospital meet yearly to elect Managers who conduct the affairs of the Hospital.

The American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach was established in 1896 for the specific purpose of treating diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract and allied conditions. This was the first institution to specialize in this important branch of

# The Babies' Hospital of Philadelphia

7TH AND DELANCEY STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1911

Bed Capacity: 14

## Services Rendered

Surgical, Medical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat,  
Accident, Out-patients, Laboratory, Dental, Oral  
Hygiene, Physiotherapy, Nutrition and Well  
Baby

## STAFF

### MEDICAL STAFF

Medical Director and Chief of  
Staff

John F. Sinclair, M.D.

Attending Pediatricist at  
Llanerch

E. W. Rodenheiser, M.D.

Surgical Consultants

J. B. Carnett, M.D.

E. B. Hodge, M.D.

Attending Surgeon

William Bates, M.D.

Medical Consultant

Arthur Newlin, M.D.

Cardiologist

James E. Talley, M.D.

Obstetrician

Alice W. Tallant, M.D.

Bronchoscopist

Chevalier Jackson, M.D.

Consulting Laryngologist

Ralph Butler, M.D.

Laryngologist

Samuel Cohen, M.D.

Neurologist

George Wilson, M.D.

Radiologists

Henry K. Paucoast, M.D.

Eugene Pendergrass, M.D.

### Orthopedist

F. DeForrest Willard, M.D.

### Urologist

Joseph Birdsall, M.D.

### Dermatologist

F. Crozier Knowles, M.D.

### Ophthalmologist

H. Maxwell Langdon, M.D.

### Oral Surgeon

Robert H. Ivy, M.D.

PHYSICIANS TO DISPENSARY

### Medical

Albert A. Burros, M.D.

Ralph Melman, M.D.

Israel Binder, M.D.

John C. Traugh, M.D.

Harold Nichols, M.D.

### Physiotherapy

M. V. Loef, M.D.

### Dental

A. R. Lewis, D.D.S.

### Oral Hygienist

Mary Slattery

### Chief Resident

Frederick Rank, M.D.

### Nose and Throat

Samuel Cohen, M.D.

Jacob Averbach, M.D.

H. M. Parris, M.D.

The Babies' Hospital is more than a hospital. It is a system for the promotion of health in young children, dedicated to the prevention of disease as well as to its treatment. It concerns itself with the welfare of children from their prenatal existence to their school age.

## THREE GEOGRAPHIC CENTERS

**City Branch.** At Seventh and De Lancy Streets the headquarters building houses: a Prenatal Department which, through clinics and home visits, averts disasters to the mothers and reduces disease and death in the newly born; an Obstetrical Department which provides the services of a physician in the homes; a Post-natal Observation Service in the Out-patient Clinics, where the normal development of the newly born is fostered; various Out-patient Medical, Surgical and Specialty Clinics to which mothers are urged to bring not only their sick children but also, at regular intervals, those whom they consider normal; Dental and Prophylactic Dental Clinics for children and expectant mothers; a Diagnostic Clinic for parents, conducted for the purpose of detecting in families diseases that might affect the welfare of the children; classes for Mothers in Dietetics and in Nutrition, and a Hospital Section.

The chief purpose of this city branch is to care for babies in their homes, to order to avoid the separation of mothers and children and to permit health guidance of a vastly greater number than would be possible in hospital wards. But a small proportion of babies require special study or treatment; for these, beds are provided.

The Hospital Section with its unique series of cubicles; the laboratories; the administration offices; the Social Service Department, and quarters for the resident executive, medical and nursing staffs, are located on the upper floors. The roof during the warmer months provides a fine solarium in which badly undernourished and debilitated children are very satisfactorily treated.

**Country Branch.** The Country Summer Hospital at Llanerch comprises an administration and staff building and five canvas houses. Each of the latter is divided into five cubicles large enough for two babies. Acutely ill, noncontagious patients are received here from any of the child-caring agencies or on request of physicians. Beds are also provided for a limited number of convalescent and debilitated infants. Country hospital treatment for the summer diseases of babies has been most gratifying.

**Seashore Branch.** The Ethel Burnham Worcester Memorial at Beach Haven is for convalescing mothers and babies, who require greater reserve strength than can be obtained in town or country and who are sent to Beach Haven for two weeks or longer. The mothers here receive valuable instruction.

**The Follow-up Work,** by trained nurses in the home, immediately begins when a baby leaves any department of the hospital, in the hope of making each home better for the baby and through him for the whole family. Visits are made as frequently as necessary, but not less than once a month until the child reaches the age of six years, when he comes under the supervision of the School Nurses.

**Prevention of Disease.** The work of the hospital is especially directed toward preventing disease among infants, and toward inciting improved health development by bringing—through its workers who visit and teach in the home—knowledge of better sanitary conditions and scientific supervision of diet and health needs. In many ways this hospital offers a unique contribution to the health of Philadelphia.

CHARLES A. FIFE, M.D.,

Chairman of Committee of Medical Administration.

(Continued on Next Page)



*A Nursery School*—under the supervision of a trained director—for malnutrition and poor food-habit cases, as well as recognized behaviour problems. It is in session daily from 8 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.

*Nutrition classes* for mothers of all pre-school children, which include instruction in the buying and preparing of foods as well as something of their composition. The nutritionist also participates in the education programs for prenatal mothers and for the health-habit classes for school age as well as pre-school age children. Further developments in the Nutrition Department include educational conferences with the public health nurses, individual conferences with the mothers of

patients referred to her by physicians and the supervision of the nutrition of the Nursery School children.

*Prenatal Classes*, by which mothers are instructed in the hygiene of pregnancy and in the care of the new-born baby. These classes cover a definite outline of instruction, and are complementary to the Prenatal Clinics.

*Health Habit Classes*—in which the pre-school children are taught by individual conference, and group instruction, as well as by health "games" the importance of proper Health Habits, including, of course, those of Nutrition and Dental Hygiene.

A daily service from both the dentist and Oral Hygienist for prenatal patients as well as for the children.

## Chestnut Hill Hospital

8835 GERMANTOWN AVENUE, CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1901

by

Dr. J. M. Ellzey

Dr. Radcliffe Cheston

Dr. J. F. McCloskey

Dr. Russell Johnson

Bed Capacity: 112

### Services Rendered

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Accident, Out-patient, Laboratory



### STAFF

#### MEDICAL STAFF

Joseph Ullom, M.D.  
Edward McCloskey, M.D.  
Frank Ramsay, M.D.

#### Assistants to the Medical Staff

Roy Langdon, M.D.  
Philip Lukens, M.D.  
Harry Holland, M.D.

#### SURGICAL STAFF

John F. McCloskey, M.D.  
Wm. Sheehan, M.D.  
Wm. B. Swartley, M.D.

#### Assistants to the Surgical Staff

Lester Hergesheimer, M.D.  
S. Dana Weeder, M.D.

#### Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons

Benjamin Parish, M.D.  
John R. Davies, M.D.

#### Obstetrician

Edward A. Schumann, M.D.

#### Assistants to Obstetrician

Harold Barrett, M.D.  
Charles E. Towson, M.D.  
D. C. Ornston, M.D.

#### Gynecologist

Charles A. Behney, M.D.

#### Pathologist

Robert Cadman, M.D.

#### Dental Surgeon

T. D. Wilcox, M.D.

#### Neurologist

Frederick H. Leavitt, M.D.

#### Pediatrician

James H. McKee, M.D.

#### Roentgenologist

Henry A. Cleaver, M.D.

#### Ophthalmologist

Carl N. Williams, M.D.

#### Urologist

Alexander Randall, M.D.

#### Orthopedic Surgeon

DeForest Williard, M.D.

#### Assistants

Norman Taylor, M.D.  
Merritt Stiles, M.D.

#### Dermatologist

Edward F. Corson, M.D.

# The Children's Heart Hospital

FALLS ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded: 1923*  
by  
Philadelphia Heart Association  
*Bed Capacity: 72*

*Services Rendered*  
Heart Convalescents Only

## Medical Directors

Dr. Wm. D. Stroud  
Dr. Thos. M. McMillan

*Oto-Laryngologist*  
Dr. John Davies

### Associates

Dr. Francis Wood  
Dr. John Mitchell

*Ophthalmologist*  
Dr. Hunter Searlet

### CONSULTING PHYSICIANS

*Pediatrist*  
Dr. John Scott

*Resident Physician*  
Dr. Margaret H. Richter

## HISTORY OF OUR WORK OF CONVALESCENT CARE FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM HEART DISEASE

By DR. WM. D. STROUD, M.D.

The work of convalescent care of children threatened with or suffering from heart disease originated at the Children's Heart Hospital, Brookline, Mass., in 1913. Our object seems best expressed by Dr. Morse of Boston: "The Children's Heart Hospital was founded to meet the needs of these children (that is, children recovering from the acute infections which are apt to damage the heart: inflammatory rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, pneumonia, scarlet fever with painful joints, tonsillitis, sinusitis and infected teeth) and to give them the rest and attention which they so urgently require. Proper care at this time means everything for their future. A certain number can be cured by such care, and the vast majority can be greatly helped. When permanent damage to the heart cannot be prevented, the damage can be so limited that they may recover with hearts that are functionally little impaired and which are sufficient to meet the ordinary demands of life. If these children do not receive proper care, serious damage to the heart almost always results, and they become cardiac invalids, incapable of carrying on the ordinary duties of life, and die, sooner or later, from chronic cardiac disease."

In the spring of 1922, Miss Anne Thomson offered "Little White Cottage," at Devon, to the Philadelphia Heart Association, for the summer months, to care for children convalescing from heart disease. The association accepted this offer, and in May, 1922, opened the cottage as a convalescent home with 18 children, the number which could be accommodated at one time. During the first summer, from May until October, 27 children were cared for and over 100 applicants had to be refused for lack of space. We decided that this work was very badly needed, as there was only one bed in one convalescent home in the vicinity of Philadelphia for children with heart disease, and that the work should be continued. We began looking about for a winter home, as "Little White Cottage" was not very accessible, and the Delta Kappa Psi Fraternity came to our rescue by offering us the Broomall Holiday House. Our patients were moved there and increased to twenty.

In the meantime we went before the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia and stated our need of money to carry on this work, and were granted a budget to operate a home containing 20 beds.

Through the most generous offer of co-operation by the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, in the spring of 1923 an arrangement was made whereby we took over their country branch at Wynnefield, to be used as a permanent hospital for our little heart patients. After extensive alterations, we moved to our new quarters in June, 1923. We have been operating as a heart hospital for six years, our patients being sent to us from the hospitals in and near Philadelphia. During this period, 297 children have been cared for, 960 applicants have been turned away for lack of beds and money, and in many instances the hospitals did not refer needful cases, as they knew we had no beds available.

Although the lack of finances have prevented the follow-up of our children in the way which we plan to carry it out in the future with a full time social worker, yet the records of the social service departments of the various hospitals have led us to believe that the majority of the children sent to our home are carrying on their daily routine in a satisfactory manner. Of the 297 children sent to us during the past six years, 35 have died, the majority of these, however, were sent to us with far advanced damage to their hearts, in other words—too late. These cases really did not come up to our requirements for admission, but as our work was young and there was no one else to care for them we did the best we could.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

1. Age Limit: Boys, 3 to 12 years; Girls, 3 to 13 years.
2. Children shall either have or be potential cases of heart disease.
3. No cases which have had congestive heart failure or with a hopeless prognosis admitted.
4. Before admission each child shall spend at least two weeks in a hospital.
5. All possible foci of infection shall, so far as possible, have been removed.
6. Parents shall agree that children will remain in the home from 3 to 6 months or longer at the doctor's discretion.

Thanks to the generosity of Mrs. Henry W. Stelwagon, a separate building was equipped to care for a week-end visit by our former patients during the summer months. In this way we were able to see 12 children over each week-end and observe the benefits, or failure of our treatment. It is planned to have a similar building on the property of the new Children's Heart Hospital.

It is difficult to give statistics as to how greatly our treatment has benefited the children, but we feel that anyone who will visit the hospital, and will look at the pictures on the center pages of this report cannot help but agree that this work is adding many years of usefulness and happiness to the lives of those children in Philadelphia threatened with or suffering from heart disease.

## Children's Hospital of the Mary Drexel Home

2100 SOUTH COLLEGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1889

*Bed Capacity:* 50

### *Services Rendered*

Medical, Surgical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray,  
Physiotherapy, Baby Health Clinic, Accident,  
Out-patient, Laboratory

### STAFF

#### *Surgical*

Dr. John B. Deaver  
Dr. Harry C. Deaver  
Dr. E. G. Alexander

#### *Ear, Nose and Throat*

Dr. Ralph Butler  
Dr. James A. Babbitt  
Dr. W. B. McKinney

#### *Medical*

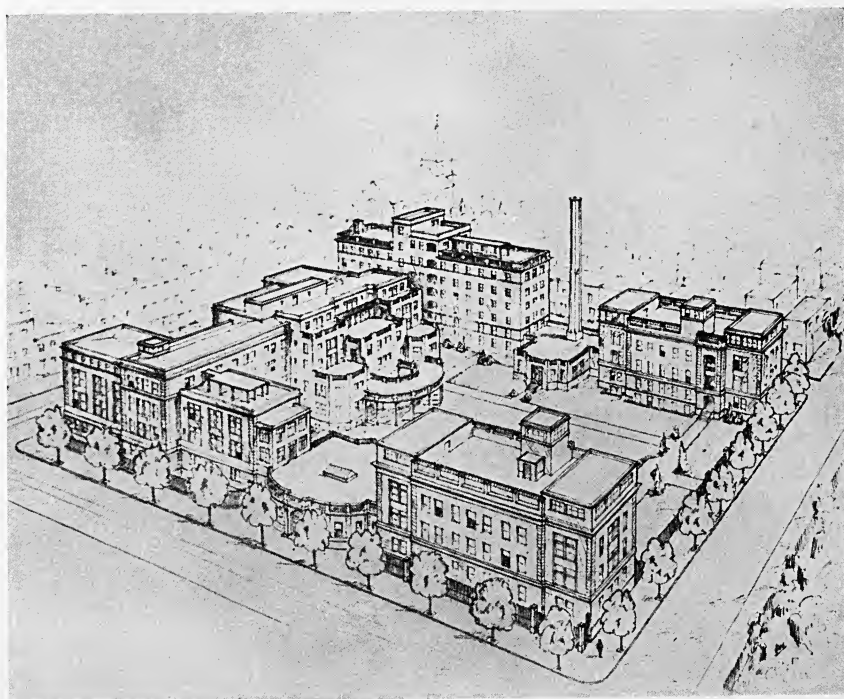
Dr. Charles Fife  
Dr. A. A. Hand  
Dr. Emily P. Bacon  
Dr. Charles J. Cole

#### *Eye*

Dr. J. C. Kaipe

## Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

EIGHTEENTH AND BAINBRIDGE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



*There will be three new buildings added to the present institution at a cost of close to three million dollars. One of the new buildings, that shown in the center, facing the south court opening on Fitzwater Street, to obtain full benefit of sunlight, will provide eight wards with seventy beds. Low building to the center rear will contain an auditorium for health instruction. The third building on the right in rear will house a department for prevention of disease.*



## Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School

By ALFRED GORDON, M.D.



THE Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, first of its kind established in Pennsylvania, fighting an uphill battle from its humble start, has an enviable record of service to its credit. Founded in 1895 by Dr. N. F. Mossell, in a modest three-story building, located at 1512 Lombard Street, it has grown to a Class A Hospital, so recognized by National, State and County medical associations, with buildings and equipment modern in every detail and with a money value of three

hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00). The attending and consulting staffs of the hospital are composed of the most prominent doctors and surgeons in Philadelphia.

The hospital is provided with four public wards, a maternity ward, an emergency ward, a number of private and semi-private rooms, two diet kitchens, well planned and always kept under expert supervision. There are operating and sterilizing rooms and a special X-ray room for diag-

nosis with modernly equipped pathological and histological laboratories. The institution has 75 beds and at the completion of the Nurses' Home, now in process of construction, will add 25 beds, making it a hospital of 100-bed capacity.

No one is ever turned away from its doors because of creed or color, or because they are too poor to pay. Of the 4,531 bed patients cared for during the past five years, thirty percent (30%) were

*(Continued on Next Page)*



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

unable to pay for either services or treatment. One hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) patients have received treatment since Douglass Hospital first opened its doors. Ten thousand social service visits were made by the nurses and more than 125,000 persons visited and examined, who required emergency or clinical attention. The first bed, endowed at a cost of \$7,000, was the gift of a humble Negro citizen.

The hospital has graduated hundreds of nurses, many of whom are engaged as supervisors in other hospitals and many others doing public health work in numerous cities. There are fifty-four Douglass Hospital ex-internes engaged in regular practice in the City of Philadelphia, while an equal number are located in other cities, in different States, all of them doing faithfully their daily work in relieving the sick, soothing the dying, helping the poor and promoting in general the moral and material welfare of mankind.

Clinical demonstrations at the Douglass Hospital have proven the most valuable adjuncts in its health program. It maintains clinics in general medicine, surgery, dentistry, obstetrics, gynecology, a chest clinic, an eye clinic, one for the ear, nose and throat, and one for the study of nervous diseases. The work done in its chest clinic has been fundamental to the health of the population. The Douglass Hospital was among the first to direct a city-wide educational campaign during the need for early diagnosis of tuberculosis. Recently another forward step was

taken in the opening of a night chest clinic where day workers may secure attention in the evening hours. The chest clinics are supported by the Department of Public Health of the City of Philadelphia, and is in recognition of the potential work in combating and preventing diseases, which has featured the Douglass Hospital from its incipency.

These clinics and laboratories have been used to marked advantage by numerous visiting physicians from rural districts in various parts of the country taking post-graduate studies. This brings us to record a disagreeable fact. The American hospital, with its many virtues, has not lived above the manifestation of racial exclusiveness. It is not only quite difficult for young colored physicians to secure internships, but many practicing physicians find themselves barred from numerous post-



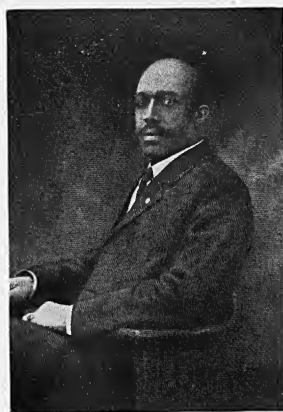
graduate schools because of racial prejudice.

Doctor Mossell says: "With all, we wish it had not been necessary to establish the Douglass Hospital. We deprecate the present trend in the dominant public mind to create in many sections of the country hospitals and medical schools, especially for colored people—it means extravagance, inefficiency, duplications of effort, and is undemocratic in that it establishes caste. Because of the Douglass Hospital's attitude in this matter, and because it has persistently refused to accept a subordinate man-

agement subject to a powerful medical institution, it has been embarrassed financially; has continued faith however in the final triumph of righteousness."

Nathan Francis Mossell, physician, the founder of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, was born on July 27, 1856, at Hamilton, Canada, the son of a brick manufacturer, Aaron Mossell, and of his wife, Eliza Bowers Mossell. His family environment was peculiarly one of charming manners and large mental accomplishments. Reared in an abolition atmosphere, hearing at his mother's knee the recital of the story of runaway slaves, or men, women and children who were fleeing from the prison-house of bondage, eluding the keen scent of the bloodhound, or dodging the more dangerous pursuit of the avaricious slave-hunter, his sympathies were naturally listed with the downtrodden and unfortunate.

The youth, having the strength and activity of a great and original genius, was attracted to scientific career at an early age. At the age of 20, young Mossell graduated from Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. The following year he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, being the first Negro student to



NATHAN FRANCIS MOSSELL, M.D.

(Continued on Next Page)

enter and the first to graduate from this celebrated school of learning. The city of Philadelphia and its earlier history impressed his youthful imagination. The Quaker City had led off in the challenge to African slavery. Just one year prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Franklin had joined in a protest against slavery—had actually participated as organizers of the first Abolition Society formed upon this continent.

So, upon finishing his college course, he opened an office at 924 Lombard Street, at the center of the city's black belt. Shortly afterwards he was selected by the celebrated surgeon, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, to be one of his assistants in the Out-Patient Surgical Clinic in the University Hospital, a position which Mossell filled admirably for several years and which gave him his inspiration and training in surgery. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1888, being the first physician of color to receive this honor; subsequently he went abroad, taking post-graduate studies at St. Thomas Hospital, London, England.

These became busy days in the life of this young physician. Contacts widened. A serious, strong, steadfast, sincere man, living near the heart of realities—in a great metropolitan city, he attracted equally strong and courageous men and women. His office became a common meeting ground—a sort of clearing house—where helpful souls drawn together in efforts to find a solution for problems affecting the welfare of both races could think and plan. In addition to advancing the domain of pure and applied science, he took leadership in promoting the cumulative achievement of his group in education, in industry, in art, in music and in literature. His search for better educational and industrial opportunities for the young brought him face to face with the ugly facts of racial exclusiveness and discrimination. Thus he founded the Frederick Douglass

Memorial Hospital, as a protest against segregation of nurses and internes, which was then the rule and not the exception in the hospitals of this day. He dedicated it as a monument to Frederick Douglass, the incorruptible leader of his race, of whom Theodore Roosevelt said: "Frederick Douglass never compromised a right principle, nor truckled to the mean in high places." The Douglass Hospital stands primarily for the manifestation of the Frederick Douglass spirit, and Nathan Francis Mossell is the incarnation of that Spirit!

Rallying to his support were many of Philadelphia's celebrated surgeons and philanthropists, notably S. Weir Mitchell, D. Hayes Agnew, W. W. Keen, Cadwallader Biddle, William Pepper, Joseph Leidy, James Elverson, Edward M. Wistar, R. A. F. Penrose, John Ashurst, James Tyson, Roland G. Curtin, Samuel B. Huey, Talcott Williams, Caroline H. Pemberton, James Gay Gordon, Jacob C. White, Bishop Daniel A. Payne, Mrs. Catharine D. Wentz, Mrs. Mary A. Campbell, Mrs. Henry P. Borie, Levi Cromwell, Miss Mary Converse, Mrs. Emily C. Jacobs, Miss Mary A. Dobbins, Miss Hannah P. Fox, Edwin H. Vare, Charles J. Harrah, Miss Mary A. Burnham, Bishop L. J. Coppin, Thaddeus M. Daly, John H. Converse, Misses Harriet and Anna Blanchard, A. K. McClure, J. Campbell Harris, Mayer Sulzberger, Joshua L. Bailey, Justice C. Strawbridge and Mrs. John B. Taylor.

This formidable group became impressed with the sincerity of their struggling protege. They recognized in him, one of those characters who live for tomorrow, a reformer, who doggedly advocates and carry out new ideas, new things, for which they themselves get neither thanks nor profit. In the formation of the original consulting staff of the infant hospital, many of Philadelphia's most distinguished physicians and surgeons were listed and continued their connection during the remainder of their lives.

## ROSTER

The following are the names of the Board of Managers and the Attending and Consulting Staffs of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital:

*Board of Managers:* Augustus Trask Ashten, Jerome Baptiste, Rev. J. C. Beckett, Bishop J. S. Caldwell, John T. Gibson, Rev. W. F. Graham, Charles B. Hall, Bishop W. H. Heard, W. S. Hagans, Rev. W. E. Jones, Mrs. Mildred P. Lewis, John E. McCully, Dr. N. F. Mossell, Paul F. Keene, Arthur Lynch, E. Washington Rhodes, Robert Savage, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, Rev. C. A. Tindley, Dr. A. E. West and Cornelius H. Garlick.

*Attending Staff:* Dr. J. Q. McDougald, Dr. Charles A. Lewis, Dr. T. L. Powell, Dr. K. L. Curd, Dr. M. T. Morris, Dr. D. L. Maddox, Dr. Bruce Fleming, Dr. J. T. Irish, Dr. L. F. Appleman, Dr. A. E. West, Dr. John P. Turner, Dr. G. C. Brannon, Dr. G. H. King, Dr. J. G. Moore, Dr. DeHaven Hinkson, Dr. G. M. Rogers, Dr. T. S. Burwell, Dr. P. J. Taylor, Dr. B. C. Truitt, Dr. J. S. Lennon, Dr. M. W. Scott, Dr. W. H. Barnes, Dr. N. S. Duff, Dr. C. A. Scott, Dr. R. P. Matthews, Dr. R. W. Henry, Dr. N. F. Mossell, Dr. S. E. Robertson, Dr. R. W. Bailey, Dr. W. L. Brown, Dr. T. W. Georges, Dr. W. B. Carter, Dr. P. M. Edwards, Dr. W. A. Forsythe, Dr. M. N. Pannell, Dr. L. A. Clark, Dr. Granville Clark, Dr. S. Hamill, Dr. W. F. Jerrick, Dr. J. W. Roberts, Dr. J. W. Shirley, Dr. S. G. Smith, Dr. D. C. Wilson, Dr. C. G. Wooding, Dr. Alfred Gordon, Dr. Wm. H. Rodgers, Dr. T. A. Williams, Dr. Charles B. Howard, Dr. C. T. C. Nurse, Dr. Agnes P. Berry Monttner, Dr. James Padgett and Dr. Virginia M. Alexander.

*Dentists:* G. A. Jenkins, D.D.S.; A. R. Thomas, D.D.S.; C. E. Allen, D.D.S.; S. Parks, D.D.S.; J. M. Mosby, D.D.S., and J. Max Barber, D.D.S.

*Consulting Staff:* Dr. Howard F. Hansell, Dr. John B. Deaver, Dr. Chas. K. Mills, Dr. Edw. J. Klopp and Dr. John M. Fisher.

# The Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church

FRONT STREET AND LEHIGH AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1852

*Bed Capacity:* 450

## *Services Rendered*

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat,  
X-ray, Accident, Out-patient, Laboratory



DISPENSARY BUILDING

## STAFF

### THE MEDICAL BOARD

#### *\*President*

Dr. Thomas R. Neilson

#### *\*Secretary*

Dr. John H. Arnett

Dr. Emory C. Alexander

*\*Dr. John B. Carson*

Dr. Charles C. Biedert

*\*Members of Executive Committee.*

#### *Surgeon Emeritus*

Dr. Thomas R. Neilson

#### *Consulting Physician*

Dr. Elliston J. Morris

#### *Consulting Obstetrician*

Dr. William E. Parke

#### *Consulting Ophthalmologist*

Dr. C. Oram Ring

#### *Consulting Neurologist*

Dr. Charles W. Burr

Dr. Ralph S. Bromer

*\*Dr. John B. Carson*

Dr. Wm. R. Watson

Dr. Courtland Y. White

Dr. Harold G. Von Goldberg

Dr. Frederick Krauss

Dr. Louis H. Mutschler

Dr. H. C. Deaver

*\*Dr. A. G. Fewell*

*\*Dr. James Kay*

### VISITING STAFF

#### MEDICAL SERVICE

#### *Service A*

#### *Chiefs*

Dr. John B. Carson

Dr. James Kay

#### *Associates*

Dr. John Davis Paul

Dr. Walter H. Lindsay

Dr. James E. Cottrell

#### *Assistant*

Dr. Charles S. Hooker

#### *Clinical Assistants*

Dr. Robert C. Colgan

Dr. John W. Klopp

#### *Chief*

Dr. John H. Arnett

#### *Associate*

Dr. Archibald McLean Cook

#### *Assistant*

Dr. A. H. Boyer Drake

#### *Clinical Assistant*

Dr. Charles F. Long

#### *Pediatric Section*

#### *Associate*

Dr. James J. Riley

#### *Clinical Assistant*

Dr. Vincent Curtin

#### *Neurological Section*

#### *Associate*

Dr. George Wilson

#### *Assistant*

Dr. Fred H. Ehmann

#### *Clinical Assistants*

Dr. Ralph Holtzhauser

Dr. Franklin A. Weigand

Dr. Samuel B. Hadden

#### *Dermatological and Syphilo- logical Section*

#### *Associates*

Dr. Warren Walker

Dr. John B. Ludy

#### *Diabetic Section*

#### *Associate*

Dr. John Davis Paul

#### *Clinical Assistant*

Dr. A. L. Sherk

(Continued on Next Page)

**SURGICAL SERVICE***Service A**Chiefs*

Dr. H. C. Deaver  
Dr. Emory G. Alexander

*Associate*

Dr. H. S. Carmany

*Assistants*

Dr. Harry E. Knox  
Dr. Edgar Weber

*Service B**Chiefs*

Dr. Louis H. Mutschler  
Dr. Astley P. C. Ashhurst

*Associates*

Dr. Irvine M. Boykin  
Dr. Edward T. Crossan

*Assistant*

Dr. William R. Brown, Jr.

*Clinical Assistant*

Dr. John W. Klopp

*Orthopedic Section**Associate*

Dr. Rutherford L. John

*Clinical Assistant*

Dr. Varnum C. Southworth  
Dr. Albert A. Martucci

*Neurosurgical Section**Associate*

Dr. Temple Fay

*Clinical Assistant*

Dr. Nicholas Cotten

*Genito-Urinary Section**Associate*

Dr. John B. Haines

*Clinical Assistants*

Dr. Irving G. Klaus  
Dr. Frederick J. Fox

*Oral and Dental Section**Associate*

Dr. Robert H. Ivy

**OPHTHALMOLOGICAL  
SERVICE***Service A**Chief*

Dr. Frederick Krauss

*Associate*

Dr. Nelson M. Brinkerhoff

*Assistant*

Dr. J. B. Feldman

*Clinical Assistants*

Dr. Thomas E. Longshaw  
Dr. William O. Kleinstuber

*Service B**Chief*

Dr. Harold G. Von Goldberg

*Associates*

Dr. David J. Boon

Dr. Andrew Knox

*Clinical Assistant*

Dr. D. Wood Catford

*Section C**Chief*

Dr. A. G. Fewell

*Associate*

Dr. J. B. Rudolph

*Clinical Assistant*

Dr. W. K. Knotts

*Refractionist for Eye Services**Director*

Dr. John P. O'Brien

**AURAL AND LARYNGEAL  
SERVICE***Service A**Chief*

Dr. Charles C. Biedert

*Associate*

Dr. Thomas R. Currie

*Assistant*

Dr. William Matthews

*Chief**Service B*

Dr. Wm. R. Watson

*Associate*

Dr. Edward W. Collins

*Assistants*

Dr. Otto C. Hirst

Dr. George E. Shaffer

*Department of Anesthesia**Director*

Dr. Irvine M. Boykin

*Pathological Laboratories**Director*

Dr. Courtland Y. White

*Clinical Assistant*

Dr. John W. Klopp

*Roentgenological Laboratories**Roentgenologist*

Dr. Ralph S. Browner

*End-Result Clinic**Director*

Dr. Edward T. Crossan

*Department of Physiotherapy**Director*

Dr. Rutherford L. John

*Registrar*

Dr. Emory G. Alexander

## Fabiani Italian Hospital

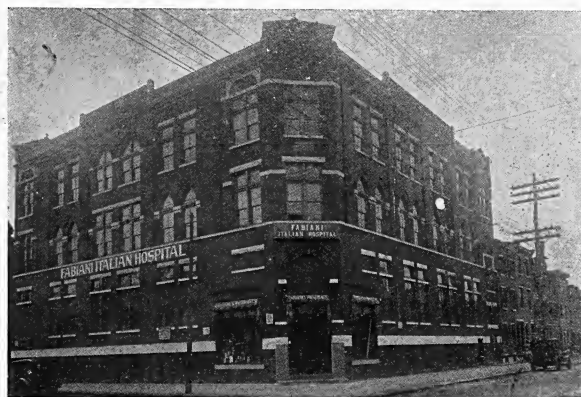
S. W. COR. 10TH AND CARPENTER STREETS

Founded: 1904

Bed Capacity: 40

*Services Rendered*

Nose and Throat, Oculist, Genito-urin., Obst-gynecol., Intern. Medic., Surgical, Dental



Established and incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in June, 1904. Initial capacity of the hospital, 10 beds; present capacity, 40 beds. Hospital is privately operated as business enterprise and thereby does not receive any support from church or charitable societies. Hospital has no stock issue, being a first class corporation.

Type of building: bricks and columns. Area: 95 x 75 ft.—4 stories—value, hospital and equipment, \$120,000. Kind of cases treated: medical and surgical.

Hospital has a closed staff with the following physicians:  
Vincent Joseph Fabiana, M.D.  
Francis Fabiani, M.D.  
William VonDolsen, M.D.  
Arthur Wagers, M.D.  
William Seibert, M.D.  
Albert DiLauro, M.D.

The officials of hospital are:

Vincent J. Fabiani, President.

Mrs. Francis Fabiani, Vice-President.

Francis Fabiani, Treasurer and Secretary.

Average number of hospital cases: 150 surgical with 2400 days hospitalization.

Average number of hospital cases: 130 medical with 2600 days hospitalization.

Average number of dispensaries' cases (20 per day), 7300 a year.

# Frankford Hospital

FRANKFORD AVENUE AND WAKELING STREET, FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1903

Bed Capacity: 142

## Services Rendered

Medical, Surgical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Obstetrical, Gynecological, Children's Diseases, Genito-Urinary, Neurological, Skin, X-ray, Accident, Out-patient, Laboratory



## STAFF

### HOSPITAL STAFF

*Consulting Surgeon*  
Prof. J. Chalmers Da Costa  
*Surgeon-in-Chief*  
Charles F. Nassau, M.D.  
*Surgeons*  
Samuel Bolton, M.D.  
Louis D. Englerth, M.D.  
*Consulting Physician*  
Arthur C. Morgan, M.D.  
*Physician*  
John J. Lynch, M.D.  
*Obstetrician*  
Geo. C. Hanna, M.D.  
*Gynecologists*  
Wm. E. Parke, M.D.  
Edward A. Schumann, M.D.  
*Consulting Ophthalmologist*  
Paul J. Pontius, M.D.  
*Ophthalmologist*  
William H. Chandlee, M.D.

*Otologist and Laryngologist*  
Frank Embery, M.D.  
*Pathologist*  
Wm. L. C. Spach, M.D.  
*Neurologist*  
Max H. Bochrach, M.D.  
*Consulting Pediatricists*  
J. Claxton Gittings, M.D.  
Charles A. Fife, M.D.  
*Pediatricist*  
Charles N. Sturtevant, M.D.  
*Dermatologist*  
Joseph P. Ball, M.D.  
*Röntgenologist*  
F. F. Borzell, M.D.  
**ASSISTANT HOSPITAL STAFF**  
*Assistant Surgeons*  
George E. Levis, M.D.  
Warren B. Davis, M.D.  
*Assistant Gynecologists*  
W. D. Baun, M.D.  
Frederick E. Keller, M.D.  
Alfred H. Diebel, M.D.

*Assistant Ophthalmologists*  
M. K. Henry, M.D.  
*Assistant Pediatricist*  
D. P. Boyer, M.D.

### OUT-PATIENT STAFF

**SURGICAL DEPARTMENT**  
*Surgeon-in-Chief*  
Charles F. Nassau, M.D.  
*Surgeon*  
Samuel Bolton, M.D.  
Louis D. Englerth, M.D.  
*Clinical Assistants*  
Thomas C. Ross, M.D.  
John S. Scouller, M.D.  
Benjamin Chandlee, M.D.  
Gerald E. Pratt, M.D.  
Thomas B. Getty, M.D.  
Philip S. Clair, M.D.  
Ralph W. Lorry, M.D.  
William H. Morrison, M.D.

### GYNCOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

*Gynecologists*  
Wm. E. Parke, M.D.  
Edw. A. Schumann, M.D.  
*Clinical Assistants*  
Francis J. Kownacki, M.D.  
Victor L. Baker, M.D.  
Frederick E. Keller, M.D.  
W. D. Baun, M.D.  
Samuel Stern, M.D.

### OBSTETRICAL DEPARTMENT

*Obstetrician*  
Geo. C. Hanna, M.D.  
*Clinical Assistants*  
Wallace M. Martin, M.D.  
John M. Laferty, M.D.  
Donald W. Broadbent, M.D.  
David Promin, M.D.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

*Physician*  
John J. Lynch, M.D.

(Continued on Next Page)



*Clinical Assistants*

Jos. F. Cunningham, M.D.  
 Samuel F. Gordon, M.D.  
 F. M. Schilling, M.D.  
 Ralph Blumenfeld, M.D.  
 Louis Robinson, M.D.  
 Armand J. Miller, M.D.  
 Franklin A. Weigand, M.D.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL  
DEPARTMENT*Ophthalmologist*

William H. Chandlee, M.D.

*Clinical Assistants*

M. K. Henry, M.D.  
 Andrew Knox, M.D.  
 L. Thomas Morton, M.D.

OTOLOGICAL AND LARYNGO-  
LOGICAL DEPARTMENT*Otologist and Laryngologist*

Frank Embery, M.D.

*Clinical Assistants*

Thomas H. Price, M.D.  
 George A. Richardson, M.D.  
 Robert Watt, M.D.  
 M. A. J. Rosemau, M.D.

## PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT

*Pediatrist*

Chas. N. Sturtevant, M.D.

*Clinical Assistants*

D. P. Boyer, M.D.  
 Leonard F. Bender, M.D.  
 Scott P. Verrei, M.D.

## PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

*Pathologist*

Wm. L. C. Spaeth, M.D.

## DERMATOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

*Dermatologist*

Joseph P. Ball, M.D.

*Clinical Assistants*

E. L. Drake, M.D.  
 R. Vernon Moss, M.D.

## NEUROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

*Neurologist*

Max H. Boechroch, M.D.

*Genito-Urinary Department*

H. W. Lambert, M.D.

*Dental Department*

Emmett O'Neill, Jr., D.D.S.

## HOUSE PHYSICIANS

*Medical Director*

Charles F. Nassau, M.D.

*Registrar*

Benjamin Chandlee, M.D.

---

## Friends Hospital

ROOSEVELT BOULEVARD, FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1813

*Bed Capacity:* 190

*Services Rendered*

Nervous and Mental Hospital

## MEDICAL STAFF

Dr. Albert C. Buckley  
 Dr. Percy G. Hamlin  
 Dr. Minta P. Kemp  
 Dr. Ethel C. Russell  
 Dr. Edward B. Robertson



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

# The Germantown Dispensary and Hospital

EAST PENN AND CHEW STREETS, GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1863

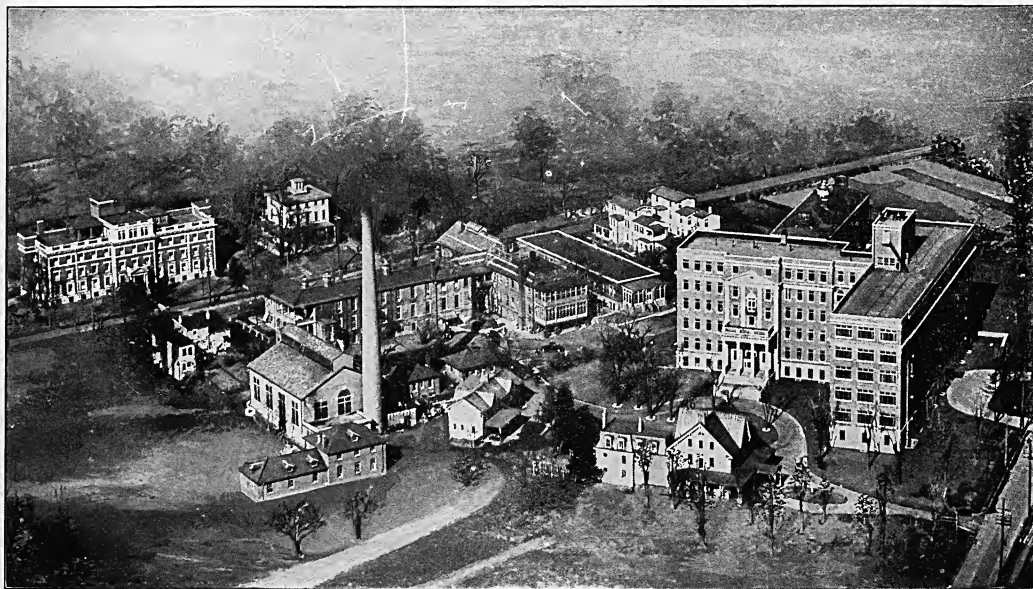
by

Mrs. Pauline E. Henry

Bed Capacity: 360

Services Rendered

All Services of a General Hospital Including Dispensaries Covering All Medical and Surgical Classifications



## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF

### Department of Surgery

#### Chiefs

Charles F. Mitchell, M.D.  
Walter Estell Lee, M.D.  
William B. Swartley, M.D.  
Edward B. Hodge, M.D.

#### CHIEFS OF CLINICS

### Surgery

Robert S. Alston, M.D.  
Harry E. Knox, M.D.  
S. Dana Weeder, M.D.  
T. McKean Downs, M.D.  
R. W. Teahan, M.D.

### Urology

John B. Lownes, M.D.

### Dentistry

Linwood G. Grace, D.D.S.

#### ASSISTANTS

### Surgery

Frederick S. Schofield, M.D.  
Frank P. Massaniso, M.D.  
Ira C. Towson, M.D.  
D. G. Ormston, M.D.  
G. C. Engel, M.D.  
E. F. McLaughlin, M.D.  
L. N. Hergersheimer, M.D.

### Gynecology

Harold C. Barrett, M.D.

### Orthopaedics

V. C. Southworth, M.D.

### Urology

Stanley Q. West, M.D.

### Dentistry

J. Coverly Smith, D.D.S.  
J. Carl Breuker, D.D.S.  
J. B. Price, D.D.S.  
M. S. Hoch, D.D.S.  
Sanford D. Lawyer, D.D.S.  
Bertha L. Eastwood, D.D.S.

#### CONSULTANTS

### Surgery

John B. Deaver, M.D.

### Urology

Alexander Randall, M.D.

### Dentistry

Agnew Irwin, D.D.S.

### Department of Otolaryngology

#### Chiefs

J. Clarence Keeler, M.D.  
Horace J. Williams, M.D.

#### CHIEFS OF CLINICS

### Otolaryngology

Jas. H. Mendel, M.D.  
Marion Hearn, M.D.

### Bronchoscopy

Louis H. Clerf, M.D.

### Assistants

Raymond Hacker, M.D.  
Capers B. Owings, M.D.  
Charles E. Towson, M.D.  
Karl Kurz, M.D.  
Jesse W. Berghley, M.D.

### Consultant in Bronchoscopy

Chevalier Jackson, M.D.

### Department of Ophthalmology

#### Chiefs

Albert C. Sautter, M.D.  
Carl Williams, M.D.

### Chiefs of Clinic

Thomas H. Price, M.D.

Geo. E. Berner, M.D.

### Department of Medicine

#### Chiefs

Robert L. Pitfield, M.D.  
Harry B. Wilmer, M.D.  
C. C. Watt, Jr., M.D.  
Walter H. Andrus, M.D.

#### CHIEFS OF CLINIC

### Medicine

J. Paul Austin, M.D.  
Frank M. Ramsey, M.D.

Roy L. Langdon, M.D.  
Francis C. Hartung, M.D.

### Dermatology

William G. Shields, M.D.

### Cardiology

Charles A. Currie, M.D.

### Pediatrics

C. F. Major, M.D.  
Joseph Stokes, Jr., M.D.  
Philip S. Barba, M.D.  
Theodore S. Wilder, M.D.

### Allergic Diseases

Harry B. Wilmer, M.D.  
Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
Francis C. Hartung, M.D.

### Schick Clinic

Edward L. Bauer, M.D.

#### ASSISTANTS

### Medicine

Robert S. Rusling, M.D.  
Merritt H. Stiles, M.D.  
C. A. Whitcomb, M.D.  
Louis M. Eble, M.D.  
Arthur C. Helm, M.D.  
Gulden Macknall, M.D.  
Ralph A. Klemm, M.D.  
Wendell E. Boyer, M.D.  
Chas. Stewart, M.D.

(Continued on Next Page)

*Pediatrics*

Ralph A. Klemm, M.D.  
Arthur C. Hehn, M.D.

*Allergic Diseases*

C. A. Whitcomb, M.D.

*Schick Clinic*

Capers B. Owings, M.D.

*Cardiology*

W. Lawrence Cahall, M.D.

*Diabetic Clinic*

C. A. Whitcomb, M.D.

## CONSULTANTS

*Medicine*

Alexis DuPont Smith, M.D.  
Frank B. Gumme, M.D.  
Robert Perry Cummins,  
M.D.

John Hedges, M.D.

William N. Johnson, M.D.

James W. Wister, M.D.

Charles A. Currie, M.D.

Swithin T. Chandler, M.D.

J. E. Loughridge, M.D.

*Dermatology*

Charles N. Davis, M.D.

*Pediatrics*

Edward L. Bauer, M.D.

James H. McKee, M.D.

*Department of Neurology and  
Psychiatrics**Chief*

Edward A. Strecker, M.D.

*Chief of Clinic*

Benjamin P. Weiss, M.D.

*Consultant*

I. P. Willits, M.D.

*Department of Obstetrics**Chief*

E. P. Barnard, M.D.

J. C. Hartman, M.D.

*Assistants*

Earl Brewer, M.D.

J. P. Williams, M.D.

*Consultant*

Richard C. Norris, M.D.

*Advisory Consulting  
Obstetricians*

R. N. Downs, Jr., M.D.

W. K. Muller, M.D.

*Pathology**Chief*

Thomas A. Cope, M.D.

*Assistants*

Robert B. Cadman, M.D.

H. Schluederberg, M.D.

*Röntgenology**Chief*

Thomas P. Loughery, M.D.

*Consultant*

David R. Bowen, M.D.

*Records Committee*

I. P. Willits, M.D.

Charles A. Currie, M.D.

*Wilmer Research Fellowship*

Herbert Cobe, A.M., Ph.D.

*House Staff**Chief Resident*

E. H. Brown, Jr., M.D.

*Assistant Chief Resident*

G. T. Wood, Jr., M.D.

# Graduate Hospital - University of Pennsylvania

MEDICO-CHI—POLYCLINIC—DIAGNOSTIC (COMBINED HOSPITALS)

19TH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Medico-Chi Founded: 1882

Merged with University of Pennsylvania, 1916

Polyclinic, Founded: 1882

Merged with University of Pennsylvania, 1918

Diagnostic

Merged with University of Pennsylvania, 1924

*Services Rendered*

General Medical and Surgical Cases Admitted—No  
Mental or Communicable Diseases

## STAFF

HOSPITAL OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
NEW BUILDING

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE

Classification of the Staff of the Graduate Hospital  
of the

University of Pennsylvania

Corrected to July 1, 1929  
and issued by the Dean.

## VISITING STAFF

## CONSULTING STAFF

By special appointment from the Faculty of the Graduate  
School of Medicine. Members of the Consulting Staff have  
private patient privileges.

*Emeritus Professor of  
Medicine*

James M. Anders, M.D.  
Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D.  
Professor of Medicine  
Judson Daland, M.D.

*Professor of Ophthalmology*  
Thomas B. Holloway, M.S.,  
M.D.

*Professor of Ophthalmology*  
William Zentmayer, M.D.

## MAJOR STAFF

All members of the Visiting Staff who are in independent  
charge of any portion of the clinical or clinical laboratory  
work of the Hospital. Clinical members of the Major Staff  
have private patient and general ward privileges. Every gen-  
eral ward patient must be assigned to the service of an appro-  
priate member of the Major Staff. Members of the Major Staff  
may accord ward patient privileges to other appropriate mem-  
bers of the Visiting Hospital Staff, providing, however, that  
each ward patient is officially recognized as being upon the  
service of an appropriate member of the Major Staff, and he  
medically responsible in the premises. Clinical members  
starred below. Others privileged when specially arranged.

*Professor of Diseases of  
Metabolism*  
\*Orlando H. Petty, A.M.,  
M.D.

*Professor of Medicine*  
\*George Morris Piersol, B.S.,  
M.D.

*Professor of Medicine*  
\*Albert E. Roussel, O.A.,  
M.D.

*Associate Professor of  
Gastroenterology*  
H. L. Bockus, B.S., M.D.

*Professor of Cardiology*  
James E. Talley, A.B., M.D.

*Associate Prof. of Medicine*  
H. Leon Jameson, M.D.

*Associate Professor of  
Electrotherapeutics*  
William T. Johnson, A.B.,  
M.D.

*Professor of Pediatrics*  
\*Howard Childs Carpenter,  
M.D.

*Professor of Neurology*  
\*Charles S. Potts, M.D.

*Professor of Neurology*  
\*Theodore H. Weisenberg,  
M.D.

*Asst. Professor of Neurology*  
Clarence A. Patten, M.D.

*Professor of Dermatology and  
Syphilology*  
\*Jay Frank Schamberg, A.B.,  
M.D.

*Professor of Dermatology*  
\*Herbert J. Smith, Ph.G.,  
M.D.

*Professor of Radiology*  
\*George E. Pfahler, M.D.

*Professor of Surgery*  
John B. Carnett, M.D.

*Professor of Neurosurgery*  
\*Charles H. Frazier, A.B.,  
M.D., Sc.D.

*Professor of Maxillofacial  
Surgery*  
Robert H. Ivy, D.D.S., M.D.

*Professor of Surgery*  
\*John H. Jopson, M.D.

*Professor of Surgery*  
\*Walter E. Lee, M.D.

*Associate in Anesthesia*  
Edward W. Beach, M.D.

*Professor of Obstetrics*  
George M. Boyd, M.D.

*Professor of Gynecology*  
\*William R. Nicholson, M.D.,  
A.B.

*Professor of Obstetrics*  
\*B. C. Hirst, M.D.

*Professor of Orthopedics*  
\*deForrest P. Willard, B.S.,  
M.D.

*Professor of Orthopedics*  
\*Walter G. Elmer, B.S., M.D.

*Professor of Urology*  
\*William H. Mackinney,  
M.D.

(Continued on Next Page)

*Professor of Urology*  
\*Benjamin A. Thomas, A.M., M.D.

*Professor of Ophthalmology*  
\*L. Webster Fox, A.M., M.D., LL.D.

\*Luther C. Peter, A.M., M.D.  
\*William T. Shoemaker

*Professor of Laryngology*  
\*Ralph Butler, M.D.

*Professor of Otology*  
\*George M. Coates, A.B., M.D.

\*Edward B. Gleason, B.S., M.D., LL.D.

*Professor of Bronchoscopia and Esophagoscopia*  
\*Chevalier Jackson, M.D., Sc.D., LL.D.

*Professor of Otology*  
\*Walter Roberts, A.B., M.D.

*Professor of Laryngology*  
\*Ross Hall Skillern, A.M., M.D., Sc.D.  
\*George B. Wood, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Neurology*  
Lewis Fisher, M.D.

*Associate Prof. of Bronchoscopia and Esophagoscopia*  
Gabriel Tucker, M.D.

*Professor of Proctology*  
\*W. Oakley Hermance, M.D.

\*Collier F. Martin, M.D.

*Professor of Biochemistry*  
George H. Meeker, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D.

*Professor of Morbid Anatomy*  
Eugene A. Case, M.D.

*Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology*  
John A. Kolmer, M.D., Dr. P. H., Sc.D., LL.D.

*Associate in Clinical Immunology*  
John A. Murphy, M.D.

*Professor of Parasitology*  
Damaso DeRivas, Ph.D., M.D.

*Director of the Diagnostic Clinic*  
Henry B. Ingle, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Dermatology*  
Irving L. Chipman, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Dermatology and Syphilology*  
Bernard L. Kahn, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Syphilology*  
Stanley M. McGeehan, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Dermatology and Syphilology*  
Henry H. Perlman, M.D.

*Instructor in Dermatology and Syphilology*  
Jacques Pierre Guequierre, M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Radiology*  
Bernard P. Widmann, M.D.

*Associate in Radiology*  
Robert P. Sturr, M.D.

Jacob Gershon-Cohen, M.D.  
Lee D. Parry, M.D.

Edgar W. Spackman, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant, Radiology*  
James L. Martin, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Surgery*  
Stillwell C. Burns, M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Surgery*  
William Bates, B.S., M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Neurosurgery*  
Francis C. Grant, A.B., M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Surgery*  
Norman S. Rothschild, M.D.

*Instructor in Surgery*  
Verne G. Burden, M.D.

*Instructor in Maxillofacial Surgery*  
Lawrence Curtis, A.B., D.D.S., M.D.

*Assistant in Stomatology*  
Victor H. Frank, D.D.S.

*Assistant in Surgery*  
Charles J. Haines, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Surgery*  
Edward H. Dench, M.D.

*Assistant in Surgery*  
Frederick R. Robbins, M.D.

*Instructor in Surgery*  
Bernard B. Neubauer, M.D.

Russel C. Siepel, M.D.

*Assistant in Stomatology*  
Maxwell B. Brenner, M.D.

William C. Decker, D.D.S.

*Clinical Assistant in Surgery and Anesthesia*  
J. C. Howell, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Surgery*  
Thomas Summey, M.D.

Russel C. Weimar, M.D.

*Assistant in Surgery*  
Gilson C. Engel

*Associate Professor of Gynecology*  
George W. Outerbridge, A.B., M.D.

*Associate Professor of Obstetrics*  
Charles B. Reynolds, M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Gynecology*  
Jacob K. Jaffe, M.D.

*Instructor in Otology*  
Stephen Mitterling, M.D.

*Instructor in Laryngology*  
Adrian V. Orr, M.D.

*Instructor in Otology*  
William F. Whelan, M.D., M.Sc. (Med.)

*Assistant in Laryngology*  
Louis S. Dunn, M.D.  
Otto C. Hirst, M.D.

*Assistant in Bronchoscopia and Esophagoscopia*  
Chevalier L. Jackson, A.B., M.D.

*Assistant in Otology*  
James H. Kates, M.D.

A. H. Persky, M.D.

*Assistant in Laryngology*  
John B. Price, A.B., M.D.

Max Ruttenberg, M.D.

*Assistant in Otology*  
Richard Shapiro, M.D.

*Asst. Bronchoscopia and Esophagoscopia*  
Emily Lois Van Loon, A.B., M.D., M.Sc. (Med.)

*Clinical Assistant in Laryngology*  
Samuel F. Levin, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Otology*  
Arthur McGinnis, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Laryngology*  
Samuel Stoumen, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Proctology*  
Harry Z. Hibshman, M.D.

*Instructor in Proctology*  
Frederick C. Smith, M.D., M.Sc. (Med.)

Julius L. Werner, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Proctology*  
Harry E. Bacon, M.D.

Clyde C. Neese, M.D.

Francis H. Murray

*Assistant Professor of Gynecology*  
Ernest G. Maier, M.D.

Bernard Mann, M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Obstetrics*  
C. J. Stamm, A.B., M.D.

Philip F. Williams, Ph.B., M.D.

*Associate in Obstetrics*  
Ford A. Miller, Ph.B., M.D.

*Instructor in Gynecology*  
Everett C. Bishop, A.B., M.D.

Robert A. Kimbrough, M.D.

*Instructor in Obstetrics*  
D. Randall MacCarroll, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Gynecology*  
R. Vera Zabarkes, M.D.

*Instructor in Gynecology*  
Vincent T. Shipley, A.B., M.D., M.Sc. (Med.)

*Instructor in Obstetrics*  
Owen J. Toland, M.D.

Isaac Andrusser, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Gynecology*  
Maurice T. Sloane, M.D.

*Instructor in Gynecology*  
Margaret H. Sutley, M.D.

*Cl. Assistant in Obstetrics*  
Theodore Cianfrani

*Associate Professor of Orthopedics*  
C. Howard Moore, M.D.

(Continued on Next Page)

## MINOR STAFF

Includes all members of the Visiting Staff not otherwise classified, each member of the Minor Staff being a subordinate to some member of the Major Staff. Minor Staff members have private patient privileges—for ward privileges see explanation under "Major Staff."

*Assistant Prof. of Medicine*  
Andrew Anders, M.D.

James A. Shelly, M.D.

Hugh McC. Miller, Ph.D., M.D.

Edward Steinfeld, M.D.

*Associate in Gastroenterology*  
Joseph C. Bank, M.D.

*Associate in Cardiology*  
Joseph T. Beardwood, Jr., A.B., M.D.

Lawrence S. Carey, M.D.

S. Calvin Smith, M.D.

*Instructor in Medicine*  
Nathan Blumberg, M.D.

A. David Bubbis, M.D.

Benjamin A. Gouley, M.D.

*Instructor in Gastroenterology*  
Harry N. Metzger, M.D.

Maurice M. Rothman, M.D.

*Assistant in Cardiology*  
Samuel Bellett, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant Cardiology*  
Alexander Sidney Brody

Samuel Garfield Shepherd

*Assistant in Cardiology*  
Mary H. Easley, M.D.

*Assistant in Gastroenterology*  
Charles M. Glassmire, M.D.

*Assistant in Medicine*  
Joseph E. Kaplan, M.D.

Henry J. Tumen, M.D.

*Assistant in Gastroenterology*  
Samuel A. Wilkinson, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Medicine*  
Maurice S. Blieden, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Electrotherapeutics*  
Rosalie M. Blitzstein, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Metabolism*  
Horace B. Conaway, M.D.

*Associate in Pediatrics*  
J. D. Leebron, M.D.

*Instructor in Pediatrics*  
J. Hart Toland, M.D., A.B.

*Clinical Assistant in Pediatrics*  
S. Ball, M.D.

D. Brooks, M.D.

Joseph G. Wiener, M.D.

*Associate in Neurology*  
Bernard J. Alpers, M.D.

*Instructor in Neurology*  
William Drayton, Jr., M.D.

William C. Keller, M.D.

Eugene Lindauer, M.D.

*Instructor in Psychiatry*  
Gerald H. J. Pearson, A.B., M.D.

*Instructor in Neurology*  
Ross H. Thompson, M.D.

*Associate in Neurology*  
Joseph C. Yaskin, A.B., M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Neuro Surgery*  
William Duane, Jr., M.D.

*Clinical Assistant, Neurology*  
Edward L. Clemens, M.D.

Isador Forman, M.D.

I. Harold Jubelirer, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Neuropsychiatry*  
Max Levin, A.B., M.D.

*Clinical Assistant, Neurology*  
Winifred B. Stewart, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology*  
Sigmund S. Greenbaum, B. S., M.D.

Joseph V. Klauder, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Syphilology*  
Charles H. deT. Shivers, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology*  
Carroll Wright, A.B., B.S., M.D.

*Instructor in Dermatology and Syphilology*  
Simon Katz, M.D.

Morris Markowitz, M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Orthopedics*

Clement R. Bowen, M.D.  
George W. Wagoner, A.B., M.D.  
James E. Wyant, Ph.B., M.D.

*Associate in Orthopedics*

Morris B. Cooperman, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Orthopedics*

Paul N. Jepson, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Urology*

Joseph C. Birdsall, A.M., M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Urology*

Francis G. Harrison, M.D.

*Associate in Urology*

Lorenzo F. Milliken, M.D., D.Sc. (Med.)  
Stirling Moorhead, M.D.

*Instructor in Urology*

Albert E. Bothe, M.S., M.D.  
Harry C. Fish, M.D.  
Lourain Edward McCrea, M.D.

Edward A. Mullen, P. D., M.D.

Philip S. Rosenblum, M.D.  
Jacob Rosener, A.B., M.D.  
Lynley G. Smith, M.D.

*Assistant in Urology*

Herbert T. Kelly, M.D.  
Edward T. Litt, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Urology*

Samuel C. Jaspian, M.D.  
Harold S. Rosenblatt, M.D.

*Professor of Ophthalmology*

H. Maxwell Langdon, M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology*

Oliver F. Mershon, M.D.  
Edmund B. Spaeth, M.D.

*Associate in Ophthalmology*

Isaac S. Tassman, M.D.

*Instructor in Ophthalmology*

Joseph I. Gouterman, M.D.  
John E. Medley, M.D.

*Assistant in Ophthalmology*

Albert F. Beck, M.D.  
Victor I. Seidel, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Ophthalmology*

Samuel H. Brown, M.D.  
George H. Moore, M.D.  
Solon L. Rhode, M.D.  
Clarence C. Rogers, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Otolaryngology*

Matthew S. Erner, M.D.  
Henry S. Wieder, A.M., M.D.

*Associate Professor of Laryngology*

William C. Wood, M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Otolaryngology*

Henry Dintenfuss, M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Laryngology*

Harry A. Schatz, A.B., M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Otolaryngology*

Benjamin H. Shuster, M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Laryngology*

Samuel R. Skillern, Jr., M.D.

Assistant Professor of Otolaryngology  
Philip S. Stout, M.D.

Assistant Professor of Laryngology  
Frederic M. Strouse, M.D.

Arthur J. Wagers, M.D.

*Associate in Laryngology*

Herman B. Cohen, M.D.  
Samuel Cohen, M.D.  
William D. W. Hall, A.M., M.D.

*Associate in Otolaryngology*

W. Marshall Hinkle, B.S., M.D.

*Instructor in Laryngology*

E. John Presper

*Associate in Laryngology*

Henry A. Laessle, Ph.G., M.D.

*Associate in Otolaryngology*

Douglas Macfarlan, B.S., M.D.

*Associate in Laryngology*

David Nussbaum, M.D.

*Associate in Laryngology*

Arthur Padilla, M.D.

*Associate in Otolaryngology*

Joseph D. Scierling, P.D., M.D.

*Associate in Otolaryngology*

Marshall B. Sponsler, M.D.

*Associate in Otolaryngology*

Louis D. Sulman, M.D.

*Associate in Laryngology*

George L. Whelan, M.D., M.Sc. (Med.)

*Associate in Otolaryngology*

Myron A. Zachs, M.D.

*Instructor in Otolaryngology*

Louis Baer, M.D.

*Instructor in Oral Pathology*

Michael T. Barrett, M.S., D.D.S.

*Instructor in Otolaryngology*

A. Otto Goldstein, M.D.

*Instructor in Laryngology*

William Hartz, M.D.

*Instructor in Otolaryngology*

Frank O. Hendrickson, M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Proctology*

William Hewson, M.D.

George E. Johnson, M.D.  
Milton V. Miller, B.S., M.D.

*Clinical Assistant in Proctology*

James D. Schofield, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Biochemistry*

Mary M. Spears, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Biochemistry*

Walter G. Karr, Ph.D.

*Associate in Biochemistry*

William B. Rose, M.C., M.D.

Assistant Professor of Bacteriology  
Frederick Boerner, V.M.D.

Instructor in Bacteriology  
Elizabeth M. Yagle, B.S.

Instructor in Biochemistry  
Alexander G. Keller, Jr., B.S., Ph.G.

Assistant in Clinical Immunology  
J. Wesley Miller, M.D.

Clinical Assistant in Immunology and Assistant in Immunology Clinic  
Henry Barenblatt, M.D.

Instructor in Pathology  
Louis Tuft, M.D.

Clinical Assistant in Immunology  
Robert C. Golgan

## SPECIAL VISITING STAFF

Members of the Special Visiting Staff have private patient privileges. The Special Visiting Staff consists of all members of the Faculty of the Graduate School of Medicine who are licensed in Pennsylvania and who are not members of the other Visiting Staff groups designated above. Re ward privileges see "Major Staff" above.

*Professor of Physical Diagnosis*

L. Napoleon Boston, A.M., M.D.

*Professor of Clinical Medicine*

David Riesman, M.D.

*Professor of Medicine*

Alfred Stengel, M.D., ScD., LL.D.

*Professor of Therapeutics*

Horatio C. Wood, Jr., M.D.

*Associate Professor of Medicine*

Joseph C. Doane, M.D.

*Clinical Professor of Epidemic Contagious Diseases*

Samuel S. Woody, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Cardiology*

Thomas M. McMillan, M.D.

*Instructor in Cardiology*

George Cupp Griffith, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Medicine*

Ralph Peniberton, B.S., M.S., M.D.

*Associate Professor of Cardiology*

William D. Stroud, B.S., M.D.

*Associate Professor of Medicine*

Robert G. Torrey, M.D.

*Assistant Professor of Medicine*

Andrew Callahan, M.D.

*Associate in Physiotherapy*

Thomas A. Cope, M.D.

*Associate in Medicine*

Richard A. Kern, M.D.

*Associate in Industrial Medicine*

Truman C. Schnabel, M.D.

*Instructor in Applied Endocrinology*

Mervyn Ross Taylor, M.D.

*Instructor in Epidemic Contagious Diseases*

Claude P. Brown, M.D.

*Professor of Pediatrics*

Theodore Melnick, M.D.

*Professor of Pediatrics*

J. Claxton Gittings, M.D.

*Emeritus Professor of Pediatrics*

John H. Crozer Griffith, Ph.D., M.D.

*Professor of Pediatrics*

Alfred Hand, A.B., Ph.B., M.D.

*Associate Professor of Pediatrics*

Charles A. Fife, A.B., M.D.

*Associate Professor of Pediatrics*

John F. Sinclair, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Pediatrics*

William N. Bradley, Ph.G., M.D.

*Associate in Pediatric Hygiene*

Horace H. Jenks, A.B., M.D.

*Associate in Pediatrics*

Charles H. Weber, M.D.

*Associate in Pediatrics*

Emily P. Bacon, A.B., M.D.

*Associate in Pediatrics*

Frederick Fraley, A.B., M.D.

*Associate in Pediatrics*

Thomas C. Kelly, M.D.

*Associate in Pediatrics*

Percival Nicholson, M.D.

*Associate in Pediatrics*

John P. Scott, M.D.

*Instructor in Pediatrics*

Arthur M. Dannenberg, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Pediatrics*

Julian M. Lyon, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Pediatrics*

James J. Reilly, A.B., M.D.

*Associate Professor of Pediatrics*

Alvin E. Siegel, A.B., M.D.

*Professor of Psychiatry*

A. Robert Bauer, M.D.

*Professor of Psychiatry*

Arthur Hill London, M.D.

*Professor of Psychiatry*

Earl D. Bond, A.B., M.D.

*Professor of Neurology*

Charles W. Burr, B.S., M.D.

*Emeritus Professor of Neurology*

James H. Lloyd, A.M., M.D.

*Professor of Psychiatry*

Seymour DeWitt Ludlum, B.S., M.D.

*Emeritus Professor of Neurology*

Charles K. Mills, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.

Professor of Neurology  
William G. Spiller, M.D.

Associate Professor of Psychiatry  
Albert G. Buckley, M.D.

Associate Professor of Neurology  
James W. McConnell, M.D.

Associates in Psychiatry  
Frederick H. Allen, A.M., M.D.

Daniel H. Fuller, A.B., M.D.

Associate in Neurology  
Frederic H. Leavitt, M.D.

Instructors in Psychiatry  
Kenneth E. Appel, M.D.

Elmer V. Eymann, A.B., M.D.

Instructor in Neurology  
Temple S. Fay, B.S., M.D.

Instructor in Neuropathology  
Helena E. Riggs, A.B., M.D.

Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology  
John H. Stokes, A.B., M.D.

Professor of Dermatologic Research  
Fred DeF. Weidman, M.D.

Associates in Dermatology  
Edward F. Corson, M.D.

Patricia Hart-Drant, B.S., M.D.

(Continued on Next Page)

- Professor of Radiology*  
Henry K. Pancost, M.D.
- Assistant Professor of Radiology*  
Eugene P. Prendergrass, M.D.
- Associate in Radiology*  
Ralph S. Brouner, M.D.
- Instructor in Roentgen Diagnosis*  
Ernest Burvill-Holmes, M.D.
- Instructor in Radiology*  
Karl Kornblum, M.D.
- Professor of Clinical Surgery*  
Asley P. G. Ashhurst, A.B., M.D.
- Professor of Surgery*  
John B. Beaver, M.D., Sc.D., LL.D.
- Professors of Clinical Surgery*  
Eldridge L. Eliason, A.B., M.D.  
George P. Muller, M.S., M.D.
- Associate Professors of Surgery*  
Edward B. Hodge, A.B., M.D.  
James A. Kelly, A.M., M.D.  
Charles F. Mitchell, M.D.  
John Speese, M.D.  
Albert D. Whiting, M.D.
- Assistant Professors of Surgery*  
Basil R. Beltran, A.B., M.D.  
Henry P. Brown, Jr., B.S., M.D.  
Damon B. Pfeiffer, A.B., M.D.  
Calvin M. Smyth, Jr., M.D.
- Associates in Surgery*  
Irvine M. Boykin, M.D.  
Edward T. Crossan, M.D.
- Assistants in Surgery*  
Frederick A. Bothe, M.S., M.D.  
W. Edgar Christie, M.D.  
Bruce L. Fleming, M.D.
- Professors of Gynecology*  
William E. Ashton, M.D., LL.D.  
Floyd E. Keene, M.D.  
Charles C. Norris, M.D.
- Professors of Obstetrics*  
Richard C. Norris, A.M., M.D.  
Edmund B. Piper, B.S., M.D.
- Associate Professors of Gynecology*  
John H. Girvin, M.D.  
John C. McGlinn, M.S., M.D.
- Assistant Professor of Obstetrics*  
John C. Hirst, 2d., A.B., M.D.
- Assistant Professors of Gynecology*  
George M. Laws, M.D.  
Charles Mazer, M.D.  
Elliott McDonald, M.D.
- Associate in Gynecology*  
Myer Sabel, M.D.
- Associate in Obstetrics*  
William W. Van Dolson, M.D.
- Associates in Gynecology*  
Marnetta E. Vogt, M.D.  
Charles S. Wachs, M.D.  
Charles A. Behney
- Instructor in Gynecology*  
Francis H. Eaton, A.B., M.D.
- Professor of Orthopedics*  
A. Bruce Gill, A.B., M.D.
- Associate Professor of Orthopedics*  
William J. Merrill, M.D.
- Assistant Professor of Urology*  
Wilbur H. Haines, B.S., M.D.
- Instructor in Urology*  
Henry K. Sangree, A.B., M.D.
- Professor of Ophthalmology*  
George S. Crampton, M.D.
- Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology*  
George E. deSchweinitz, A.M., M.D., Sc.D., LL.D.
- Professor of Ophthalmology*  
J. Milton Griscorn, M.D.
- Associate Professor of Ophthalmology*  
B. F. Baer, Jr., B.S., M.D.
- Assistant Professors of Ophthalmology*  
Alfred Cowan, M.D.  
Percy DeLong, M.D.  
George H. Cross, M.D.  
A. G. Fewell, A.B., M.D.  
G. F. J. Kelly, M.D.  
Warren S. Reese, M.D.  
Hunter W. Scarlett, B.S., M.D.
- Associates in Ophthalmology*  
Francis H. Adler, A.M., M.D.  
Benjamin H. Mann, M.D.  
Jay B. Rudolph, M.D.
- Instructors in Ophthalmology*  
R. T. M. Donnelly, M.D.  
Max R. Gabrio, M.D.  
Willard G. Mengel, B.S., M.D.
- John S. Shipman, M.D.*
- Assistants in Ophthalmology*  
DeLorne T. Fordyce, D.D.S., M.D.  
John C. Siggins, M.D.
- Professor of Otolaryngology*  
B. Alexander Randall, M.D., Ph.D.
- Associate Professor of Otolaryngology*  
James A. Babbitt, A.M., M.D.
- Associate Professor of Laryngology*  
Louis J. Burns, A.M., M.D.
- Associate Professor of Otolaryngology*  
Benjamin D. Parish, B.S., M.D.
- Associate Professor of Laryngology*  
Robert F. Ridpath, M.D.
- Assistant Professor of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy*  
Louis H. Clerf, M.D.
- Assistant Professor of Otolaryngology*  
Morris A. Weinstein, M.D.
- Associate in Otolaryngology*  
Frank A. Bridgett, M.D., M.Sc. (Med.)
- Associates in Otolaryngology*  
John R. Davies, Jr., M.D.  
Charles R. Hughes, M.D.
- Associate Professor in Laryngology*  
Robert J. Hunter, M.D.
- Associates in Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy*  
Robert M. Lukens, M.D.  
William F. Moore, M.D.
- Associate in Otolaryngology*  
William R. Watson, M.D.
- Instructor in Otolaryngology*  
Edward H. Campbell, M.D.
- Instructors in Otolaryngology*  
Edward W. Collins, M.D.  
C. Calvin Fox, M.D.
- Instructor in Laryngology*  
Francis V. Gowen, M.D.
- Assistant Professor in Otolaryngology*  
David N. Husik, M.D.
- Instructor in Otolaryngology*  
Edwin P. Longaker, M.D.
- Instructor in Laryngology*  
Joseph I. Smith, M.D.
- Assistant in Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy*  
Edmund Aucoin, M.D.
- Assistant in Laryngology*  
Edward G. Bray, M.S., M.D.
- Assistant in Otolaryngology*  
Anthony A. S. Giordano, M.D.
- Assistant in Otolaryngology*  
Edwin D. Lunn, A.B., M.D.
- Instructor in Laryngology*  
Joseph Andrew Kenan, M.D.
- Professor of Embryology and Histology*  
William H. F. Addison, A.B., M.D.
- Emeritus Professor of Anatomy*  
Addinell Hewson, A.M., M.D.
- Professor of Anatomy*  
Oscar V. Batson, A.B., A.M., M.D.
- Associate Professor of Applied Anatomy*  
T. Turner Thomas, M.D.
- Associate in Applied Anatomy*  
George Schwartz, M.D.
- Instructor in Anatomy*  
Josef D. Weintraub, B.S., M.D.
- House Medical Staff*
- Members of the House Medical Staff do not have Hospital privileges either for private patients or for general ward patients. They are all under the general authority of the Hospital Director and are under the special authority of the Chief Resident Physician.
- Chief Resident Physician*  
Under the Director the Chief Resident Physician is in authority over the members of the House Medical Staff.
- R. Z. Linney, M.D.*
- Special Assistant Chief Resident Physicians*  
*Internal Medicine*  
Benjamin Wolepor, M.D.
- Surgery*  
Brand A. Leopard, M.D.  
H. P. Totten, M.D.
- Urology*  
Raul Ramirez, M.D.
- Resident Physicians*  
C. E. Bell, M.D.  
C. A. Born, M.D.  
Frank Briglia, M.D.
- L. R. Cole, M.D.*  
*H. E. Earnheart, M.D.*  
*E. A. Farrell, M.D.*  
*W. R. Floyd, M.D.*  
*J. M. Gibbons, M.D.*  
*J. D. Ringwalt, M.D.*  
*Charles K. Mills, M.D.*  
*J. A. Ritter, M.D.*  
*D. E. Roach, M.D.*  
*H. A. Rothrock, Jr., M.D.*  
*LeRoy H. Sadler, M.D.*  
*J. E. Smaltz, M.D.*  
*A. F. Tessier, M.D.*  
*Frank Wood, M.D.*  
*R. H. Wright, Jr., M.D.*
- Student Physician Staff*  
*Academic Externs*
- All physicians matriculated in the Graduate School of Medicine and assigned to clinical work in the Graduate Hospital become, ipso facto, during matriculation periods, Academic Externs upon the Staff of the Graduate Hospital. Academic Externs have neither private patient nor ward patient privileges in the Graduate Hospital. They perform such clinical work as is directly assigned to them by the appropriate members of the Major Staff or by their designated subordinates; or by the Chief Resident Physician acting under instructions from the Dean or from the appropriate members of the Major Staff.



# The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital

BROAD STREET ABOVE RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1848

Bed Capacity: 700

Services Rendered

All

## STAFF

### HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL STAFF

#### Physicians

G. Harlan Wells, M.D.  
G. Morris Golden, M.D.  
Samuel W. Sappington, M.D.  
Harry M. Eberhard, M.D.  
George H. Bickley, M.D.  
William R. Williams, M.D.  
Joseph McDowd, M.D.  
Garth W. Boericke, M.D.

#### Assistant Visiting Physicians

C. Dudley Saul, M.D.  
E. Roland Snader, Jr., M.D.  
Donald R. Ferguson, M.D.

#### Physicians to Children

C. Sigmund Raue, M.D.  
John L. Redman, M.D.  
Benjamin K. Fletcher, M.D.

#### Assistant Physicians to Children

John H. Reading, Jr., M.D.  
Chas. D. Fox, M.D.  
Wm. Starke Johnson, M.D.

#### Electrocardiographers

George D. Geckeler, M.D.  
Donald R. Ferguson, M.D.  
E. Roland Snader, Jr., M.D.

#### Surgeons

Herbert L. Northrop, M.D.  
Gustave A. Van Lennep, M.D.

Herbert P. Leopold, M.D.  
John Dean Elliott, M.D.  
Deacon Steinmetz, M.D.

A. B. Webster, M.D.  
Arthur Hartley, M.D.  
William M. Sylvius, M.D.  
J. A. Brooke, M.D.

#### Urologists

Leon T. Ashcraft, M.D.  
William C. Hunsicker, M.D.

#### Assistant Urologist

J. Miller Kenworthy, M.D.

#### Gynecologists

D. Bushrod James, M.D.  
William D. Culin, M.D.  
Frank J. Frosch, M.D.  
Earl B. Craig, M.D.

#### Assistant Gynecologists

Robert M. Hunter, M.D.  
Chas. F. Kutteroff, M.D.

#### Laryngologists

Harry S. Weaver, M.D.  
Fred W. Smith, M.D.  
L. E. Marter, M.D.

#### Assistant Laryngologists

Richard J. Coyne, M.D.  
Albert V. Halliwell, M.D.  
Raymond T. Briggs, M.D.

#### Ophthalmologists

Frank O. Nagle, M.D.  
Fred C. Peters, M.D.  
Chas. J. V. Fries, M.D.

#### Assistant Ophthalmologists

Marion Benjamin, M.D.  
E. Paul Kitchin, M.D.  
Wm. J. Ryan, M.D.

#### Otolologists

Gilbert J. Palen, M.D.  
Joseph V. F. Clay, M.D.

#### Assistant Otolologists

Joseph R. Criswell, M.D.  
Carroll F. Haines, M.D.

#### Neurologist

Edward A. Steinhilber, M.D.

#### Obstetricians

John Edwin James, Jr., M.D.  
Warren C. Mercer, M.D.  
William I. Tomlinson, M.D.  
Oliver B. Wait, M.D.  
Leon Clemmer, M.D.  
James B. Bert, M.D.  
Newlin F. Paxson, M.D.  
Carl V. Vischer, M.D.  
Albert Mutch, M.D.  
Desiderio A. Roman, M.D.  
Richard R. Gates, M.D.  
Thomas J. Vischer, M.D.

#### Dermatologist

Paul C. Wittman, M.D.

#### Roentgenologists

Jacob W. Frank, M.D.  
John J. McKenna, M.D.  
Chas. L. W. Rieger, M.D.  
A. E. Krick, M.D.

#### W. E. Kepler, M.D.

#### Radium Therapist

Frank C. Benson, Jr., M.D.

#### Pathologist

Samuel W. Sappington, M.D.

#### Assistant Pathologists

Grant O. Favorite, M.D.  
Frank L. Follweiler, M.D.

#### Anaesthetists

Wayne T. Killian, M.D.  
James M. Godfrey, M.D.  
Everett A. Tyler, M.D.  
Henry S. Ruth, B.S., M.D.  
Melville A. Goldsmith, M.D.  
Henry L. Somers, M.D.  
John P. Mayer, M.D.  
Harry A. Fisher, Jr., M.D.

#### Dentist

J. Carl Criswell, D.D.S.

#### Pharmacist

John A. Borneman, P.D.

#### Consulting Physicians

W. K. Ingersoll, M.D.  
Oliver Sloan Haines, M.D.  
Clarence Bartlett, M.D.  
Consulting Obstetrician  
Augustus Korndorfer, Jr., M.D.

#### Consulting Dermatologist

Ralph Bernstein, M.D.

#### Consulting Rhinologist and

Laryngologist

Isaac C. Shalleross, M.D.

#### Consulting Roentgenologist

Walter C. Barker, M.D.

#### RESIDENT PHYSICIANS AND

SURGEONS

#### Chief Resident

Boyd W. Kowalski, M.D.

#### Internes

Theodore Washington Battafarano  
John Samuel Dunn  
Wilson Arbogast Foust  
Herbert William Goebert  
Robert Allan Hibbs  
Horace H. Hunsicker  
Donald Twining Jones  
Henry Dilbert Lafferty

James Paul Lawler  
M. Joseph Melody  
Stanley J. Miller  
Paul C. Moock  
James A. Seligman  
Ernest A. N. Seyfried  
Gabriel Eugene Tenaglia  
Paul H. Ulrich  
James William Urie  
Harry Sands Weaver, Jr.  
Adam Francis Weiss  
Maxwell Fay White  
W. G. Wosnack, M.D., Resident Anesthetist

#### Director of Hospital

John M. Smith

#### Superintendent of Nurses

S. Annabelle Smith, R.N.

#### Steward

Chas. Minter

#### Housekeeper

Mrs. Anna Keller

#### HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL

#### DISPENSARY STAFF

#### Department of Medicine

G. Morris Golden, M.D.  
Wm. R. Williams, M.D.  
C. Dudley Saul, M.D.  
D. R. Ferguson, M.D.  
E. R. Snader, M.D.  
George D. Geckeler, M.D.  
A. R. Seraphin, M.D.  
Carl V. Vischer, M.D.  
Melville A. Goldsmith, M.D.  
J. Antrim Crellin, M.D.  
A. O. Katz, M.D.  
Karl F. Mayer, M.D.  
Ralph Bernstein, M.D.  
P. C. Wittman, M.D.  
H. E. Twining, M.D.  
J. J. Klain, M.D.  
D. W. Kirby, M.D.  
Garth W. Boericke, M.D.  
Charles J. White, M.D.  
W. J. Kuenmuel, M.D.  
J. Hunter Cook, M.D.  
Morris Fiterman, M.D.  
B. V. MacFadyen, M.D.

#### Department of Pediatrics

C. Sigmund Raue, M.D.  
John L. Redman, M.D.  
B. K. Fletcher, M.D.

#### Department of Obstetrics

J. H. Reading, Jr., M.D.  
C. D. Fox, M.D.  
W. S. Johnson, M.D.

#### Baby Welfare Clinic

J. Herbert Reading, Jr., M.D.

#### Department of Neurology

E. A. Steinhilber, M.D.  
Geo. R. Neff, M.D.  
James H. Closson, 3rd, M.D.  
Paul A. Metzger, M.D.

#### Department of Gastro-

enterology

H. M. Eberhard, M.D.  
George Lorentz, Jr., M.D.  
Harry A. Fisher, Jr., M.D.

#### Department of Surgery

Herbert L. Northrop, M.D.  
N. Fuller Hoffman, M.D.  
Thos. L. Doyle, M.D.  
Clarence L. Shollenberger, M.D.

Wm. L. Martin, M.D.  
Frank E. Bristol, M.D.  
John A. Brooke, M.D.  
Wm. H. Shane, M.D.  
Edwin O. Geckeler, M.D.  
Benjamin F. Griffith, M.D.  
James D. Schofield, M.D.  
Thos. W. Phillips, M.D.  
Marguerita G. Simcox  
Edna Moch

#### Department of Roentgenology

Jacob W. Frank, M.D.  
John J. McKenna, A.M.  
Chas. L. W. Rieger, M.D.  
Arthur J. Morgan  
Olive Elizabeth Dyer

#### Department of Radium

Therapy

Frank C. Benson, Jr., M.D.

#### Department of Rhinology,

Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology

Harry S. Weaver, M.D.

Fred W. Smith, M.D.

L. E. Marter, M.D.

Chas. B. Hollis, M.D.

Albert Halliwell, M.D.

Richard J. Coyne, M.D.

Raymond T. Briggs, M.D.

George P. Glenn, M.D.

Frank O. Nagle, M.D.

Fred C. Peters, M.D.

Charles J. V. Fries, M.D.

Thomas M. Snyder, M.D.

Marion Benjamin, M.D.

E. Paul Kitchin, M.D.

A. M. Malsdes, M.D.

W. J. Ryan, M.D.

W. Morris Pierson, M.D.

Gilbert J. Palen, M.D.

Joseph V. F. Clay, M.D.

Joseph R. Criswell, M.D.

Carroll F. Haines, M.D.

#### Department of Gynecology

D. Bushrod James, M.D.

Earl B. Craig, M.D.

Frank J. Frosch, M.D.

John W. Sykes, M.D.

Robert M. Hunter, M.D.

Charles S. F. Kutteroff, M.D.

John P. Mayer, M.D.

#### Department of Obstetrics

John E. James, Jr., M.D.

Warren C. Mercer, M.D.

W. I. Tomlinson, M.D.

Oliver B. Wait, M.D.

Leon Clemmer, M.D.

James B. Bert, M.D.

Newlin F. Paxson, M.D.

Carl V. Vischer, M.D.

Albert Mutch, M.D.

Desiderio A. Roman, M.D.

Richard R. Gates, M.D.

Thomas J. Vischer, M.D.

#### Department of Urology

Leon T. Ashcraft, M.D.

Wm. C. Hunsicker, M.D.

J. Miller Kenworthy, M.D.

Charles F. Leonard, M.D.

Bernard G. Walker, M.D.

Edward W. Campbell, M.D.

P. G. Damiani, M.D.

H. G. Blessing, M.D.

# The Garretson Hospital of Temple University

1810-1812 SPRING GARDEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1897    *Bed Capacity:* 60 and 50 bassinets

*Services Rendered*  
Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Laboratory,  
Out-patient



## STAFF

William N. Parkinson, M.D.  
Jesse O. Arnold, M.D.

Charles S. Barnes, M.D.  
Helen M. Hayes, M.D.

Philip Fiscella, M.D.  
G. F. Sheppard, M.D.

# Institute for Mental Hygiene

111 NORTH 49TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Bed Capacity:* 140

*Services Rendered*  
Nervous Cases, School for Children

## STAFF

*Chiefs of Clinical Services*  
Edward A. Strecher, M.D.  
Earl D. Bond, M.D.

*Medical Executive Officer*  
Lauren H. Smith, M.D.

*Psychiatrists*  
Norville C. La Mar, M.D.  
Kenneth E. Appel, M.D.

# Jeanes Hospital

FOX CHASE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1907    *Opened:* 1928  
*Accommodations:* 72 Patients

*Services Rendered*  
A Cancer and Diagnostic Hospital

## STAFF

*Medical Director*  
Roscoe W. Teahan, M.D.  
*Internist*  
Clarence A. Whitcomb, M.D.  
*Pathologist*  
Willard S. Hastings, M.D.  
*Röntgenologist*  
Elwood E. Downs, M.D.  
*Fellow*  
Hoke Wammoth, M.D.

*Dentist*  
W. R. Dunn, D.D.S.  
*Superintendent*  
Miss Katharine Brown  
*Chief Nurse*  
Miss Rosa M. Raup  
*Social Service Worker*  
Miss Bessie H. Wright

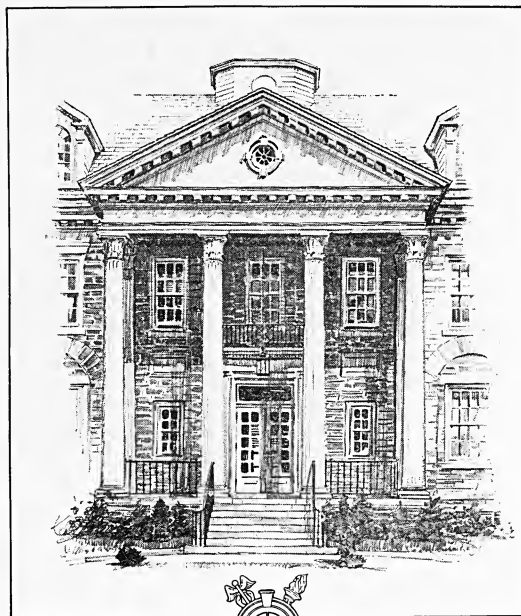
## CONSULTING STAFF

Dr. E. J. G. Beardsley  
Dr. P. B. Bland  
Dr. A. E. Bothe  
Dr. A. C. Buckley  
Dr. G. M. Dorrance  
Dr. C. C. Eves  
Dr. J. M. Griscom  
Dr. Mary Griscom  
Dr. J. A. Kolmer

Dr. A. H. Lippincott  
Dr. H. K. Pancoast  
Dr. E. P. Pendergrass  
Dr. E. A. Robinson  
Dr. E. W. Smith  
Dr. G. Tucker  
Dr. A. P. Underwood  
Dr. J. H. Underwood  
Mr. J. L. Weatherwax

# JEANES HOSPITAL

CANCER AND DIAGNOSTIC



**J**EANES HOSPITAL is a modern cancer and diagnostic hospital, established in 1928, at Fox Chase, Philadelphia. Funds provided by the will of Anna T. Jeanes, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, were sufficient to build and equip a million dollar institution and leave a substantial balance as endowment. It is ideally situated on a 64-acre tract, ten miles from City Hall, Philadelphia, easily reached by auto, train (Reading R. R.), trolley, or bus.

The buildings and equipment are modern and complete. There are accommodations for 72 patients in the present buildings. Additions are contemplated.

The hospital is non-sectarian. Persons who have or suspect they have a cancer, tumor, ulcer or any pre-cancerous condition, are admitted.

The physicians' staff is full time. The nurses are all registered graduate nurses.

Rates are on a par with those of general hospitals but where necessary are adjusted in accordance with the patient's ability to pay. No one is refused admission because of inability to pay the regular fees.

Laboratory and X-Ray facilities are available to physicians at reasonable rates. The radium owned by the hospital is also available for rental by physicians.

Ambulatory cases are treated in the Out Patient Department, particular attention being given to the early diagnosis of cancer.

Management Society of Friends  
(Non-Sectarian)

ROSCOE W. TEAHAN, M.D., *Medical Director*    MISS KATHERINE BROWN, *Superintendent*

JEANES HOSPITAL, FOX CHASE, PHILADELPHIA



JEFFERSON HOSPITAL  
TENTH AND SANSON STREETS

# Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia

YORK AND TABOR ROADS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1865

Bed Capacity: 400

## Services Rendered

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Gynecological, Proctological, Neurological, Neuro-Surgical, Pediatric, Gastro-Enterological, Asthma and Hay Fever, Physio-Therapy, Orthopedic, Bronchoscopic, Dental

## STAFF

**Consulting Surgeons**  
Max J. Stern  
Melvin M. Franklin  
**Consulting Neurologist**  
Francis X. Dercum  
**Consulting Dermatologist**  
Jay F. Schamberg  
**Consulting Pediatric**  
Joseph B. Potsdamer  
**Consulting Cardiologist**  
Charles C. Wolfforth  
**Consulting Physicians**  
Alfred Stengel  
James M. Anders  
Lawrence F. Flick  
Judson Daland  
David Reisman  
A. J. Cohen  
Nathan Blumberg  
Solomon Solis-Cohen  
**Medical Consultant in Metabolism**  
Leon Jonas  
**Consulting Oto-Laryngologist**  
Arthur W. Watson

### MAJOR STAFF

**Surgical**  
William H. Teller  
Moses Behrend  
Leon Brinkmann  
Frank B. Block  
**Orthopedic**  
Walter G. Elmer  
William J. Merrill  
**Ophthalmological**  
J. C. Knipe  
Aaron Brav  
**Obstetrical**  
Edward A. Schumann  
Philip F. Williams  
**Special Obstetrical**  
C. J. Stamm  
**Urological**  
Thomas C. Stellwagon  
**Medical**  
Bernard Kohn  
Ludwig Loeb  
Edwin A. Heller  
Joseph C. Doane  
**Neurological**  
S. Leopold  
S. H. Bochrach  
**Neuro-Surgeon**  
Temple Fay

**Oto-Laryngological**  
A. S. Spencer  
R. F. Ridpath  
H. M. Goddard  
**Pediatric**  
H. Lowenburg  
Meyer Solis-Cohen  
**Dermatological**  
C. P. Katzenstein  
**Radiologist**  
S. L. Feldstein  
**Clinical Laboratory**  
Edward Steinfield  
**Dental**  
Gustav C. Tassman  
**Cardiologist**  
Bernard Kohn  
**Chief Resident Physician**  
Edwin A. Jarecki  
*By Virtue of previous L. M. H. Service*  
C. J. Swalm  
M. K. Meyers  
M. J. Karpeles  
David Kapp  
H. B. Cohen  
W. B. Fetterman  
**Dispensary Representative**  
S. H. Kohlman  
S. Byron Goldsmith  
**Medical Director**  
Joseph C. Doane  
*Associates to the Hospital*  
J. B. Bernstein  
Mitchell Bernstein  
J. P. Besser  
N. Blumberg  
Sacks Bricker  
S. Bruck  
A. E. Brunswick  
Louis H. Clerf  
Herman B. Cohen  
Arthur Dannenberg  
H. J. Darmstadter  
Lewis Fisher  
Hyman M. Ginsberg  
S. Goldberg  
H. L. Goldburgh  
Ralph Goldsmith  
S. Byron Goldsmith  
Benj. A. Gouley  
John H. Gunter  
Nicholas Gotten  
Asher S. Hadler  
Sidney Harberg  
George I. Israel

Maurice S. Jacobs  
Paul N. Jepson  
Samuel H. Kohlman  
David W. Kramer  
Frank Krusen  
Victor A. Loeb  
John B. Lownes  
Alexander Margolies  
I. Meyerhoff  
Samuel Moss  
A. M. Ornsteen  
J. D. Pinson  
J. M. Rosenthal  
Norman Rothschild  
Samuel L. Rubinsoln  
Chas. H. Schatz  
Louis B. Schatz  
Wm. G. Shields, Jr.  
Alvin E. Siegel  
Edward Steinfield  
C. J. Swalm  
M. Segal  
Robert A. Schless  
Maurice Silverman  
Jacob Walker  
M. I. Weissman  
J. C. Williams  
N. W. Winkelman  
M. Winston  
Maurice Weisbulum  
*Assistants to the Dispensary*  
Simon Ball  
Abraham I. Baron  
S. Baron  
Abraham Bernstein  
J. Bernard Bernstein  
Jos. P. Besser  
Sacks Bricker  
M. Brown  
Ernest A. Brav  
Louis H. Clerf  
Herman B. Cohen  
Joseph L. Candido  
H. J. Darmstadter  
Louis S. Dunn  
Louis K. Eflman  
Nathan Epstein  
Alfred A. Euster  
Leon Felderman  
Albert A. Finn  
Lewis Fisher  
Frank Glauser  
Ellis A. Goldberg  
Samuel J. Goldberg  
H. L. Goldburgh  
S. Byron Goldsmith  
Samuel T. Gordy  
H. M. Ginsberg  
Asher S. Hadler  
Sidney Harberg  
Wm. J. Harrison  
Geo. I. Israel  
Maurice S. Jacobs  
Paul N. Jepson  
Morris N. Kallen  
M. J. Karpeles  
Harry K. Katz  
Herman R. Kauders  
Irving G. Klaus  
Samuel H. Kohlman  
David W. Kramer  
Harold Lipshutz  
Chas. Francis Long  
Robert M. Lukens  
Arthur R. Leinweber  
Israel Levin  
W. E. Magaziner  
Alexander Margolies  
Samuel S. Meyers  
A. M. Ornsteen  
J. D. Pinson  
David Proinin  
Samuel S. Ringold  
Benj. B. Rittenberg  
J. M. Rosenthal  
P. Rothkugel  
L. B. Schatz  
Bernard Schwartz  
A. L. Segal  
M. Segal  
D. S. Sella  
S. S. Shapiro  
Harry Shay  
Jules A. Sherman  
Maurice Silverman  
Howard D. Sivitz  
Herman B. Slotkin  
David H. Solo  
Jacob L. Strousse  
C. J. Swalm  
Harry Smuckler  
Myer Somers  
Alexander Silverstein  
Gabriel Tucker  
Henry J. Tumen  
Jacob Walen  
Joseph G. Weiner  
Louis H. Weiner  
Philip Weinstein  
M. I. Weissman  
John C. Williams  
N. W. Winkelman  
M. Winston  
E. M. Weinberger  
Myron Zacks  
R. Vera Zabarkes

The benevolent and humanitarian interest of the Jewish people of Philadelphia, in those of their faith, as well as those of all faiths, gave concrete expression of its sincerity in the organization of the Jewish Hospital Association in August, 1864. From its inception, the Jewish Hospital maintained its intentions "that it was dedicated to the relief of the sick and wounded without regard to creed, color and nationality," and these words have been boldly inscribed in stone above the main entrance.

On September 23, 1865, the Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia was incorporated, and soon afterwards the property at Westminster Avenue, Haverford Road and Fifty-Sixth Street, was purchased. This consisted of an acre and a quarter of ground, upon which was erected a three-story house and barn. Subsequently, additional ground adjoining was purchased, and on August 6, 1866, the Hospital was open for the reception of patients, and during the first year the Hospital treated twenty-eight patients.

(Continued on Next Page)

Soon it was found that the buildings occupied by the hospital were inadequate for their service, and in 1872 the Jewish Hospital Association purchased property between Thirteenth and Tenth Streets and Olney Avenue, on which site a new building was soon erected.

Subsequent to this, further purchases of land were made, until at the present time the hospital occupies twenty-two acres of ground, upon which are erected some twenty-eight buildings.

building for private patients, and in 1914 the Estate of Samuel Kohn furnished the funds to erect a unit to be used for medical cases. In addition to these, other buildings had been provided for Nurses' Homes, Laboratories, etc., and through all of these expansions the Hospital has been able to increase its work and service to the Community.

In 1928 the greatest expansion at any one time in the hospital took place through the erection of the William B. and Adeline Hackenbush Building. This building is dedicated to



MATERNITY BUILDING

The Founders of the Jewish Hospital soon saw the necessity of taking care of aged and infirm Israelites and shortly after the founding of the Hospital, this department was also added to its work. In erecting the new hospital building, adequate provision was also made for the aged.

In 1878 a separate dispensary building was provided and in 1889 a new building was provided for the Home for Aged and Infirm, in which building, in addition, were housed the physicians, superintendent and others of the staff. All these expansions constantly provided larger facilities for the hospital.

Through the death of Mr. Lucien Moss, who had been a member of the Board of Trustees for many years, and whose will became operative in 1900, funds became available for the erection of a Home for Incurables. Originally this building provided care for those having tuberculosis, but, with the improvement in the treatment of this disease numbers have diminished greatly, and now we take care of those having cardiac, carcinoma and other kindred diseases.

In 1903 Mr. Meyer Guggenheim, who, though not a resident of Philadelphia any longer, but who had always manifested his interest in the organization, provided the funds to erect a

the service of maternity and private patients. It is the latest in design and construction and contains the newest features available for hospital service.

Last year the hospital provided 88500 patient days' care and 17928 days' care for the Home for the Aged and Infirm; and gave 11891 days of treatments in its dispensary.

From its humble beginning in West Philadelphia and following its removal to the present site, the growth has been constant and robust. The community, both Jewish and non-Jewish, whose interests were solicited through the pioneers of the undertaking, has maintained a lively co-operation and by individual gifts enlargement of the physical welfare of the Hospital has been possible and the accumulation of endowments has enabled a marked furtherance in the free services.

The Jewish Hospital is accredited and ranks as one of the foremost institutions in the city, both architecturally and medically. The management has endeavored to keep abreast with the best practices of the time and alert to every advancement of benefit to its patients and staff. Its medical direction is under the supervision of foremost medical and surgical advisors, and the graduates of its Nursing School are in demand in their professions.



# Kensington Dispensary *for the* Treatment of Tuberculosis

N. E. COR. HANCOCK STREET AND SUSQUEHANNA AVENUE, PHILA., PA.

and

## River Crest—Preventorium

MONT CLARE, PA.



THE DISPENSARY

### MEDICAL STAFF

*Medical Director*

Dr. Isadore Kaufman

*Consulting Pediatricist*

Dr. J. H. McKee

*Consulting Neurologist*

Dr. D. J. McCarthy

*Consulting Laryngologist*

Dr. George Fetterolf

*Consulting Ophthalmologist*

Dr. Wm. T. Shoemaker

*Consulting Surgeon and  
Gynecologist*

Dr. Walter Estell Lee

*Pathologists*

Frank M. Hammell

George L. Seifert

*Consulting Roentgenologist*

Dr. H. K. Pancoast

*Physicians to the Dispensary*

Dr. Andrew J. Muller

Dr. Henry C. F. Kellner

Dr. Harry W. Goos

Dr. M. Bernard

*Visiting Physician to the  
House*

Dr. Henry C. F. Kellner

*Laryngologist*

Dr. Geo. E. Shaffer

*Pediatricists*

Dr. Hervey L. Bates

Dr. Harry W. Goos

*Dental Surgeon*

Dr. Louis Herman

*Ophthalmologist*

Dr. John R. Forst

*Serologist*

Dr. John A. Kolmer

PHYSICIANS TO "RIVER CREST"  
PREVENTORIUM  
MONT CLARE, PA.

*Physician-in-Chief*

Dr. C. F. Doran

*Associate Physician*

Dr. J. Elmer Gotwals

*Examining Physician for  
Reading and Vicinity*

Dr. Margaret Hassler

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RIVER CREST PREVENTORIUM, MONT CLARE, PA.

Instituted 1905 "For the purpose of assisting persons suffering from Tuberculosis, without distinction of race, creed, color or condition."

March 29, 1906, to January 1, 1930.

Number of applicants treated, 6,453.

Treatments given at Dispensary, 90,915.

At homes of patients by physicians, 7,438.

Visits by Nurses, 32,433.

Milk sent free, 174,764 quarts.

Comforts of the sick room provided the needy.

River Crest Preventorium—open the year round—first children admitted 1913—capacity 26 beds.

New buildings dedicated 1929—capacity 100 beds.

Medical supervision—fresh air—nourishing food—kindly care, result in rebuilding wasted tissue. Gain in weight—general all-round happy improvements.

Both institutions are the outgrowth of the work of a group of Lutheran women.

Supported by memberships and voluntary contributions.

## Kensington Hospital for Women

130-136 DIAMOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1883

Bed Capacity: 101

Services Rendered

Surgical, Obstetrical, X-ray, Out-patient, Laboratory, Gynecology



### STAFF

Surgeon-in-Chief  
Harry C. Deaver, M.D.

Consulting Chief  
John B. Deaver, M.D.

Associate Surgeons  
William E. Parke, M.D.  
E. G. Alexander, M.D.  
Adrian W. Voegelin, M.D.

Obstetricians  
William E. Parke, M.D.  
Associate Obstetricians  
Earl L. Brewer, M.D.  
Walter Harriman, M.D.

Consulting Obstetrician  
Daniel Longaker, M.D.

Consulting Ophthalmologist  
Harold G. Goldberg, M.D.  
(Continued on Next Page)

*Consulting Rhinologist*

Curtis C. Eves, M.D.

*Bacteriologist and Pathologist*

Courtland Y. White, M.D.

*Urologist*

John B. Haines, M.D.

*Surgeons to the Dispensary*

William E. Parke, M.D.

Philip Mofses, M.D.

Paul B. Bender, M.D.

Adrian W. Voegelin, M.D.

Frank H. Krebs, M.D.

Ralph S. Holtzhauser, M.D.

Howard Myers, M.D.

Earl L. Brewer, M.D.

L. Thos. Morton, M.D.

*Resident*

Joseph A. McLean, M.D.

*Superintendent*

Mary J. Glinz, R.N.

*Assistant*

Bernice M. Stine, R.N.

## OBJECT

The object of the "Kensington Hospital for Women" is the relief of women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex, from diseases of the urinary organs, and from those of the alimentary organs.

Patients are admitted without regard to race or religion.

The first object is the charitable treatment of the poor. But the Institution is not intended to be a pauperizing agency, hence a nominal sum is received for board from those patients who are able to pay. Well appointed rooms and wards are provided also for private patients.

THE Kensington Hospital for Women was organized in February, 1883, by Dr. Howard A. Kelly, in a very humble manner. The start was made at 2821 C Street, in the home of a woman on whom he had previously operated, by name, Mrs. Kate Wood, who took tender care of Dr. Kelly's patients, consisting of three at the start. His success was almost immediate, as Philadelphia had never before had a hospital devoted exclusively to the care of women. He was compelled to move into larger quarters in 1885, again in 1886, and finally to the present location on Diamond Street, in 1890. The hospital was incorporated, and a charter granted in 1887, with the following gentlemen making up the original Board of Directors: Rt. Rev. Ozi W. Whitake, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, as President; William P. Ellison, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Lewis H. Redner, George Junkin, John B. Stetson, Hon. George D. McCreary and Dr. Kelly. In 1890, Dr. Kelly resigned as Surgeon-in-Chief, and associated himself with the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, Md. He was succeeded at Kensington, by Dr. Charles P. Noble, who held that position until 1910, and was in turn succeeded by Dr. Harry C. Deaver, the present Surgeon-in-Chief.

Such eminent surgeons and physicians, as Doctors D. Hayes Agnew, George M. Boyd, H. E. Applebach, A. H. Deekins, W. W. Keen, John B. Roberts, H. Augustus Wilson, William Pepper, Robert P. Harris, Franklin Brady, G. G. Faught, William E. Parke, John B. Deaver, E. G. Alexander, Daniel Longaker, Curtis C. Eves, Adrian W. Voegelin and a host of others, just as prominent, have been connected with this hospital.

The Board of Directors has had such well known Philadelphians as; Samuel Disston, John E. Baird, Hon. William Potter, William Rodman Ellison, Thomas E. Murphy, Ewing L. Miller, Harry C. Deaver, A. Merritt Taylor, Edward Bromley, Albert H. Disston, Maxwell Wyeth, Charles A. Porter, Jr., Frederick T. Chandler, Dr. Jos. S. Neff, F. J. Heppe, William Findlay Brown, Samuel W. Clement, Dr. Judson Daland, J. Haseltine Carstairs, Thomas M. Royal, Hon. Howard A. Davis, Samuel B. Stinson, Ewing L. Miller, Jr., Edward M. Malpass.

The hospital depends upon an annual appropriation from both the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and also the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia for its upkeep. Many good friends have left legacies from time to time, in the form of endowed beds, etc., and

the Maternity building was presented as a memorial to Mr. Bromley. The Nurses Home was presented by Mr. John E. Baird, as a memorial to his mother. Mr. Frank W. Ellis bequeathed one hundred thousand dollars to the endowment fund as a memorial to his mother. These are but a few of the numerous gifts received by the institution, the most recent of which is a thoroughly up-to-date X-Ray department, fully equipped with the latest instruments that modern science can produce.

Connected with the Hospital is a Nurses' Training School, duly accredited, which was organized in 1888, and from which 238 nurses have been graduated to date.

The following have occupied the office of President of the Hospital: Ozi W. Whitake, John E. Baird, Thomas E. Murphy, Wm. R. Ellison and Charles A. Porter, Jr. The office of Secretary and Treasurer has been held by Wm. P. Ellison, Ewing L. Miller and Ewing L. Miller, Jr.

Present Board of Directors is made up of: Charles A. Porter, Jr., President; Ewing L. Miller, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer; Thomas E. Murphy, J. Haseltine Carstairs, Dr. Harry C. Deaver, Maxwell Wyeth, Florence J. Heppe, William Findlay Brown, Dr. Judson Daland, E. M. Malpass, Thomas M. Royal and Hon. Howard A. Davis.

# The Lankenau Hospital

GIRARD AND CORINTHIAN AVENUES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1860

Opened: 1866

Bed Capacity: 260

## Services Rendered

Medical, Surgical, Eye, Ear, Nose-Throat, Obstetrical,  
Gynecological, Urological, Dermatological



## STAFF

### HOSPITAL STAFF

#### Medical Department

James C. Wilson, M.D.  
Harvey Shoemaker, M.D.  
Henry F. Page, M.D.  
Frederick L. Hartman, M.D.

#### Clinical Associates in Medicine

Edward L. Bortz, M.D.  
Archibald M. Cook, M.D.  
William S. Magee, M.D.

#### Surgical Department

John B. Deaver, M.D.  
A. D. Whiting, M.D.  
J. Bernard Mencke, M.D.  
Damon B. Pfeiffer, M.D.

#### Ophthalmological Department

William T. Shoemaker, M.D.  
Edward A. Shumway, M.D.  
Joseph I. Smith  
William J. Creighton, M.D.

#### Laryngological and Aural Departments

Ralph Butler, M.D.  
Ellwood Matlack, M.D.  
James A. Babbitt, M.D.

#### Neurologist

Charles S. Potts, M.D.

#### Maternity Department

E. P. Barnard, M.D.

#### Obstetricians

Joseph Schenberg, M.D.

John Calvin Hartman, M.D.

#### Dermatological Department

John B. Ludy, M.D.

#### Clinical Laboratories

Stanley P. Reiman, M.D.  
Carl E. Becker, M.D.  
E. P. Barnard, M.D.

Harvey Shoemaker, M.D.

Maude T. Shutt

Mary A. Bennett, Ph.D.

Dorothy Zoll

Elaine Crossett

Elizabeth Maynard, A.B.

Ruth Thompson, A.B.

Dorothy Smith

Eleanor M. Keighton, A.B.

Deaconess Bertha Muller,

P.D.

#### Department of Roentgenology

Robert Shoemaker, 3rd.,

M.D.

Paul S. Seabold, M.D.

Florence S. Moody, R.N.

Deaconess Maria Schwenk,

R.N.

Ethel Dentzer

#### Electro-Cardiographic Department

Archibald M. Cook, M.D.

Margaret Larsen, R.N.

#### Medical

Henry F. Page, M.D.

#### Dentist

William C. Sharkey, D.D.S.

#### Registrar

A. D. Whiting, M.D.

#### Apothecaries

John K. Thum, Ph.M.

Deaconess Ada Madden,

Q.A.

Deaconess Frida Wente,

Ph.C.

#### Directing Deaconess

Magdalene von Bracht

#### Night Supervisor

Deaconess Florence Bechtold

#### Assistant

Helen Poulson, R.N.

#### Operating Room

Katharine C. Rittmann, R.N.

Irene Kuntz, R.N.

Alice Shearer, R.N.

Mabel Knapp, R.N.

#### Anesthetists

Elizabeth Rapp, R.N.

Beatrice Hagenbach, R.N.

Katharine Gagliardi, R.N.

#### Physio-Therapeutic Department

Perry E. Schantz

Elizabeth J. Hediger

#### Office

Deaconess Alice Fisher

Deaconess Louise Altvater

#### Follow-Up Clinic

Annie Jastrow

F. Ellen Jacobs, R.N.

#### Social Service Department

Deaconess Fredericka Fessler

Minnie I. Collins, R.N.

Deaconess Anna Cressman

#### Dietitian

Deaconess Emma Tappert

#### Medical Board

John B. Deaver, M.D.

William T. Shoemaker, M.D.

Henry F. Page, M.D.

Robert Shoemaker, 3rd.,

M.D.

Stanley P. Reiman, M.D.

Ralph Butler, M.D.

Edward A. Shumway, M.D.

A. D. Whiting, M.D.

#### Medical Clinic

Dr. Paul F. Bremer

Dr. Edward L. Bortz

Dr. Archibald M. Cook

Dr. William S. Magee

Ruth Gorham

Benita Shubert

Marie Wenrick, R.N.

#### Surgical Clinic

Dr. J. Bernhard Mencke

Dr. Damon B. Pfeiffer

Dr. Richard F. Gerlach

Dr. Harry E. Knox

Dr. Gilson Colby Engel

#### Urologic Clinic

Dr. William H. Mackinney

Dr. Wilbur H. Haiges

Dr. Aaron Ruth

#### Clinic for Diseases of Women

Dr. William B. Small

Dr. E. L. Brewer

#### Clinic for Diseases of the Eye

Dr. Joseph I. Smith

Dr. William J. Creighton

Dr. Albert N. Legg

Dr. William H. Chandlee

Dr. John F. Gorman

#### Clinic for Diseases of the Throat, Ear and Nose

Dr. Ellwood Matlack

Dr. James A. Babbitt

Dr. Robert J. Hunter

Dr. Harrington S. Dickson

Dr. Edward H. Campbell

#### Clinic for Diseases of the Skin

Dr. John B. Ludy

# Memorial Hospital

RIDGE AVENUE AND JAMESTOWN STREET, ROXBOROUGH, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1890

Bed Capacity: 115

Services Rendered  
Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Accident, Out-patient, Laboratory

## STAFF

*Pediatrician*  
Dr. P. S. Barba  
*Obstetrician*  
Dr. H. G. Barrett  
*Pediatrician*  
Dr. E. L. Bauer  
*Pediatrician and Assistant Surgeon*  
Dr. N. M. Bekir  
*Ophthalmologist*  
Dr. M. W. Blair  
*Ophthalmologist*  
Dr. D. J. Boon  
*Pediatrician*  
Dr. A. A. Burros  
*Surgeon*  
Dr. H. S. Carmany  
*Röntgenologist*  
Dr. L. S. Cohen  
*Assistant Physician*  
Dr. H. D. Conaway  
*Assistant Ophthalmologist*  
Dr. W. H. Crowley  
*Tuberculosis Chief and Assistant Surgeon*  
Dr. C. R. Entwistle  
*Assistant Surgeon*  
Dr. B. L. Fleming  
*Oral Surgeon*  
Dr. J. J. Foran

*Assistant Obstetrician*  
Dr. H. C. Funch  
*Medical Chief*  
Dr. A. H. Gerhard  
*Assistant Physician*  
Dr. Jean Gowing  
*Medical Chief*  
Dr. H. L. Hansell  
*Assistant Physician*  
Dr. Jos. F. Howicz  
*Assistant Surgeon*  
Dr. V. J. Hoffman  
*Medical Chief*  
Dr. H. W. Jones  
*Surgical Chief*  
Dr. E. J. Kloop  
*Medical Chief*  
Dr. J. D. Lehman  
*Urologist*  
Dr. W. H. MacKinney  
*Assistant Physician*  
Dr. M. G. Mackinnell  
*Assistant Neurologist*  
Dr. Leroy Maeder  
*Neurologist*  
Dr. J. W. McConnell  
*Laryngologist*  
Dr. M. V. Miller

*Orthopedic Chief*  
Dr. A. F. Moxey  
*Assistant Urologist*  
Dr. E. A. Mullen  
*Dermatologist*  
Dr. H. U. North  
*Surgical Chief*  
Dr. O. A. Rath  
*Assistant Laryngologist*  
Dr. B. F. Roberts  
*Pathologist and Chief Metabolism*  
Dr. H. W. Schaffer  
*Obstetrician and Gyn. Chief*  
Dr. E. A. Schumann  
*Assistant Ophthalmologist*  
Dr. B. F. Seltzer  
*Assistant Roentgenologist*  
Dr. M. Steinbach  
*Assistant Laryngologist*  
Dr. C. E. Towson  
*Assistant Dermatologist*  
Dr. Carl A. Staub  
*Assistant Obstetrician*  
Dr. I. G. Towson  
*Assistant Surgeon*  
Dr. L. Turner  
*Assistant Surgeon*  
Dr. G. L. Willauer

*Laryngologist*  
Dr. H. J. Williams  
*Assistant Physician*  
Dr. Frank E. Wolcott

## HOMEOPATHIC STAFF

*Assistant Physician*  
Dr. A. Flanagan  
*Assistant Laryngologist*  
Dr. F. Flanagan  
*Medical Chief*  
Dr. G. M. Golden  
*Assistant Physician*  
Dr. F. H. Hoffman  
*Surgical Chief*  
Dr. H. P. Leopold  
*Ophthalmologist*  
Dr. F. C. Peters  
*Urologist*  
Dr. J. D. Schofield  
*Assistant Physician*  
Dr. C. Stepany  
*Medical Chief*  
Dr. A. B. Webster  
*Assistant Laryngologist*  
Dr. C. J. White  
*Assistant Surgeon*  
Dr. H. K. White  
*Medical Chief*  
Dr. W. R. Williams

# Methodist Episcopal Hospital

BROAD AND WOLF STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1892

Bed Capacity: 300

Services Rendered  
General Hospital, All Departments

## STAFF

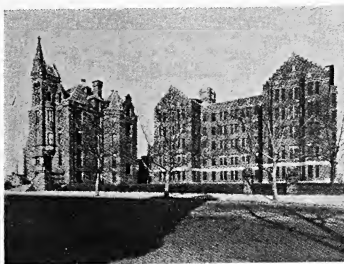
*Committee on Out-Patient Department and Records*  
Dr. E. Paul Reiff  
Dr. Jesse Hall Allen  
Dr. James H. Baldwin  
Dr. Russell Richardson

*Committee on Internes and Nursing*  
Dr. Wm. R. Nicholson  
Dr. John B. Lady  
Dr. George M. Piersol  
Dr. Marshall B. Spouler

THE VISITING STAFF  
*Consulting Surgeon*  
James P. Hutchinson  
*Consulting Pediatricians*  
Thompson S. Westcott  
Alfred Hand, Jr.  
*Consulting Neurologist*  
James Hendrie Lloyd

*Physicians*  
E. Paul Reiff  
George Morris Piersol  
H. Arman Stecker  
Harold R. Keeler  
*Gynecologists*  
Richard C. Norris  
William R. Nicholson  
Markley C. Albright  
George W. Outerbridge  
Ford A. Miller  
Dr. J. C. Hirst, 2nd

*Pediatrician*  
Alvin E. Siegel  
*Surgeons*  
James Harvey Baldwin  
Damon B. Pfeiffer  
George J. Schwartz  
William Thomas Lemmon  
W. R. Gilmour  
Calvin Mason Smyth  
Leslie Frank Mulford  
*Ophthalmologists*  
John G. Taylor  
Benjamin Harry Mann  
*Aurist and Laryngologists*  
Walter Roberts  
Marshall B. Spouler  
*Orthopaedists*  
James Torrence Rugh  
Frances B. Sprague  
James R. Martin  
*Urologists*  
J. Leon Herman  
I. J. Carp  
*Pathologist*  
Russell Richardson  
*Proctologist*  
Jesse Hall Allen  
*Dermatologists*  
John B. Lady  
Patricia Hart Drant  
*Röntgenologist*  
M. F. Percival, M.D.  
*Registrar*  
John G. Taylor, M.D.



THE MEDICAL STAFF  
OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD

*President*  
Dr. Damon B. Pfeiffer  
*Secretary*  
Dr. Russell Richardson  
*Executive Committee*  
Dr. Russell Richardson  
Dr. E. Paul Reiff  
Dr. J. Leon Herman  
Dr. Damon B. Pfeiffer  
Dr. George J. Schwartz

*Committee on Operating Room and Extra-Mural Privileges*

Dr. Schwartz  
Dr. Rugh  
Dr. Roberts  
Dr. Calvin M. Smyth, Jr.

*Committee on Scientific Work and Correlation of Services*

Dr. J. L. Herman  
Dr. A. E. Siegel  
Dr. J. C. Hirst, 2nd  
Dr. George Outerbridge



## MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL PHILADELPHIA

Conducted by—SISTERS OF MERCY, Merion, Pa.

Superintendent—MOTHER M. EDMONDA

Medical Director—DR. WILLIAM H. LONG

Founded—1918

Bed Capacity—250

Services—Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Out-patient,  
Accident and Laboratory

Number of house patients in 1928..... 5,833

Number of out-patients in 1928..... 17,340

Total number of patients in 1928..... 23,173

Total expenditures in 1928..... \$339,704.15



# Mount Sinai Hospital

1429 SOUTH 5TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1899

*Bed Capacity:* 316

## Services Rendered

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Accident, Pediatrics, Neurology, Gynecology, Urology, Dermatology, Orthopedics, Physiotherapy, Proctology and Bronchoscopy

## STAFF

### Medical Service No. 1

Dr. Henry B. Shmookler  
Dr. Joseph B. Wolffe  
Dr. Moses Jacob  
Dr. M. Wohl  
Dr. Joseph Stambul  
Dr. Maurice M. Rothman

### Medical Diagnostic Clinic

Dr. Michael Wohl  
Dr. Maxwell Scarf  
Dr. David H. Kogan  
Dr. Samuel Padget

### Cardiac Clinic

Dr. Joseph Stambul  
Dr. Maxwell Scarf  
Dr. Herman Weiner  
Dr. Vera Zabarkes  
Dr. Julius Love  
Dr. Leon J. Tunitsky

### Gastro-Intestinal Clinic

Dr. Maurice M. Rothman  
Dr. Samuel Altes  
Dr. Adeline Schoenfeld  
Dr. Nathaniel Hurowitz  
Dr. S. Gorsky

### Pulmonary Clinic

Dr. Moses Jacob  
Dr. Louis A. Dodies  
Dr. Herman Brown  
Dr. Samuel Wolf  
Dr. C. B. Gelfond  
Dr. Barenblatt

### Medical Service No. 2

Dr. A. I. Rubenstone  
Dr. Morris Schwartz  
Dr. Abraham Trasoff  
Dr. Frank E. Leivy  
Dr. Jos. Edeiken

### Diagnostic Clinic

Dr. Jos. Edeiken  
Dr. Samuel Gross  
Dr. Harry Bail  
Dr. Morris Rudolph  
Dr. Max Mann  
Dr. H. A. Simpkins

### Metabolic Clinic

Dr. Frank T. Leivy  
Dr. Morris Rudolph  
Dr. Herman Beerman  
Dr. A. H. Sperling  
Dr. C. Antenson  
Dr. B. Kleiner

### Allergic Clinic

Dr. Abraham Trasoff  
Dr. M. Steinberg

### Surgical Service No. 1

Dr. Moses Behrend  
Dr. Clinton Herrman  
Dr. M. Walkenberg  
Dr. B. P. Seltzer

### Surgical Service No. 2

Dr. Benjamin Lipshutz  
Dr. C. S. Schafer  
Dr. Louis Kaplan

### Pediatric Service No. 1

Dr. Harry Lowenburt  
Dr. Samuel Rabin  
Dr. Rose Rubin  
Dr. Eugene Rnsli  
Dr. Harry Rubin  
Dr. M. Brooks  
Dr. E. Dessen

### Pediatric Service No. 2

Dr. Myer Solis-Cohen  
Dr. Rudolph Bloom  
Dr. Samuel X. Radbill  
Dr. Samuel L. Baron  
Dr. Rachel Ash  
Dr. Myer Steinbach

### SPECIALTY CLINICS

### Immunological Clinic

Dr. S. S. Meyers

### Post-Natal (Obstetrical)

Dr. Marie Finkelstein

### Neurologic Service No. 1

Dr. Alfred Gordon  
Dr. A. I. Barron  
Dr. David Nathan  
Dr. Philip Getson

### Department of Neuro Surgery

Dr. F. C. Grant

### Gynecological Service No. 1

Dr. Charles S. Mazer  
Dr. Louis Edeiken  
Dr. Jacob Hoffman  
Dr. Henry Wilderman  
Dr. Jacob Levy  
Dr. Paul Meshberg

### Gynecological Service No. 2

Dr. Bernard Mann  
Dr. Charles Wachs  
Dr. Benjamin Leff  
Dr. Moses Kopeika  
Dr. Jacob Lerner  
Dr. Howard D. Sivitz  
Dr. R. Task

### Otolaryngological Service

No. 1  
Dr. Lewis Fisher

### Dr. Louis Baer

Dr. James Kates  
Dr. Louis S. Dunn  
Dr. Julius Winston  
Dr. J. Colove  
Dr. Samuel Lipshutz

### Otolaryngological Service No. 2

Dr. Morris Weinstein  
Dr. David Nussbaum  
Dr. William Bernhard  
Dr. Martin Steinberg

### Otolaryngological Service No. 3

Dr. Matthew S. Ersner  
Dr. Abraham H. Persky  
Dr. L. H. Weiner  
Dr. Israel Meyers  
Dr. Maurice Saltzman

### Otolaryngological Service No. 4

Dr. David Husik  
Dr. Myron A. Zacks  
Dr. Benjamin Shuster  
Dr. William Hartz  
Dr. Louis Elfmann  
Dr. Max Ruttenberg

### Ophthalmological Service No. 1

Dr. Samuel Gittelson  
Dr. Aaron Barlow

### Ophthalmological Service No. 2

Dr. Charles W. Le Fever  
Dr. H. O. Sloane  
Dr. Nathan Steinberg

### Röntgen-ray Department

Dr. George Rosenbaum  
Dr. Louis Edeiken  
Dr. Ostrum

### Cardiographic Laboratory

Dr. Samuel Bellet

### Dental Service

Dr. William Ersner

### Laboratory Service

Dr. Israel Davidsohn  
Dr. William Steinberg  
Dr. David Meranze

### Urological Service No. 1

Dr. Alex. Randall  
Dr. M. Muschat  
Dr. K. J. Carp  
Dr. M. Meyers

### Dermatological Service No. 1

Dr. Abraham Strauss  
Dr. B. L. Kahn  
Dr. Sam Gordon

### Dermatological Service No. 2

Dr. Sigmund Greenbaum

### Bronchoscopic Service

Dr. Gabriel Tucker

### Orthopedic Service

Dr. Morris B. Cooperman  
Dr. William Gash  
Dr. G. S. Leventhal

### Physio-Therapy Service

Attending  
Dr. Weisblum

### Associate

Dr. A. J. M. Treacy

### Obstetrical Service No. 1

Dr. Stephen E. Tracy  
Dr. Arthur First

### Obstetrical Service No. 2

Dr. C. J. Stamm  
Dr. I. Andrusser

### Obstetrical Service No. 3

Dr. Jacob Walker  
Dr. H. M. Ginsburg  
Dr. A. Greenburg

### Proctological

Attending  
Dr. Julius Werner

### Associate

Dr. Hernan Trager

### Pediatrics of Maternity

Dr. Harry Lowenburt  
Dr. Rose Rubin  
Dr. Myer Solis-Cohen  
Dr. Arthur M. Donnenberg  
Dr. Aaron Capper

### CONSULTANTS

### Surgeon

Dr. J. B. Deaver

### Dermatologist

Dr. Jay Shamberg

### Urologist

Dr. C. S. Hirsch

### Otolaryngologist

Dr. Arthur Watson

### Bronchoscopist

Dr. Chevalier Jackson

### Surgeon

Dr. Chas. Nassau

### Obstetrician

Dr. Rebecca Cornfield

# Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia

ALLEGHENY AVENUE AND TULIP STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1911

Bed Capacity: 100

## Services Rendered

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Dental, Proctological, Gynecological, Physio-therapy, Urological, Industrial Medical, Industrial Surgical, Accident, Tubercular, Laboratory, Out-patient, Cardiological, Pediatric, Well Baby, Prenatal



## STAFF

### HOUSE STAFF

#### Surgical

Dr. T. Turner Thomas  
Dr. John C. Scott  
Dr. Joseph J. Toland  
Dr. E. J. Holland  
Dr. A. C. Wood  
Dr. Wm. R. Gilmour

#### Medical

Dr. John A. Wagnetz  
Dr. Geo. C. Yeager  
Dr. John C. Scouller

#### Cardiological

Dr. George W. Dietz

Dr. C. A. Barron

Dr. Donald W. Broadbent

#### Pediatric

Dr. Leo F. Bender  
Dr. Geo. W. Firth  
Dr. Gerald E. Pratt

#### Ophthalmological

Dr. Granville A. Lawrence  
Dr. Wm. H. Amesley  
Dr. R. C. Magill

#### Otolaryngological

Dr. Fielding O. Lewis  
Dr. Geo. E. Shaffer  
Dr. Morris Smith

#### Obstetrical

Dr. Jas. S. Raudenbush  
Dr. C. B. Kyle  
Dr. D. Austin Lebo

#### Urological

Dr. J. B. Lownes  
Dr. John A. Broadfield  
Dr. Fred J. Fox

#### Proctological

Dr. Harry Z. Hibshman  
Dr. E. C. Davis

#### Neurological

Dr. M. S. Yawger  
Dr. Geo. M. Tomlinson

#### Radiological

Dr. Samuel Bruck

#### Pathological

Dr. Wm. L. C. Spaeth

#### Preventive Medicine

Dr. Ward Brinton

#### Dental

Dr. Victor Miller  
Dr. Benjamin Merenbeck

#### Medical Dispensary

Dr. Maurice B. Cohen

# The Northern Liberties Hospital

7TH AND BROWN STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## Services Rendered

Founded: 1922

Bed Capacity: 57 and 11 bassinets

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Laboratory, X-ray, Accident, Out-patient

## STAFF

Dr. Leonard Averett

Dr. Aaron Brav

Dr. Samuel Bruck

Dr. Moses Behrend

Dr. Samuel Cohen

Dr. Morris B. Cooperman

Dr. Harry E. Fineman

Dr. Joseph M. Goldberg

Dr. Gerson Ginsburg

Dr. Maxwell Herman

Dr. S. Kimmelman

Dr. Joseph A. Langbord

Dr. Samuel A. Loewenberg

Dr. Bernard Mann

Dr. Morris Markowitz

Dr. Charles Mazer

Dr. Ralph Melman

Dr. Milton K. Meyers

Dr. David Nussbaum

Dr. Philip S. Rosenblum

Dr. Leo J. Rostow

Dr. Norman S. Rothchild

Dr. Nathan L. Rubin

Dr. Harry A. Schatz

Dr. Julius Schneyer

Dr. Morris Segal

Dr. D. Mitchell Sidlick

Dr. Henry O. Sloane

Dr. M. E. Sunkler

Dr. Harry A. Snyderman

Dr. Joseph Stambul

Dr. Harry A. Stembler

Dr. T. Turner Thomas

Dr. Henry S. Wieder

Dr. Joseph C. Yaskin

## Northwestern General Hospital

2019 NORTH 22D STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1907    *Bed Capacity:* 56 and 8 bassinets

### *Services Rendered*

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Accident, Out-patient, Laboratory, Proctology, Cardiac, Genito-urinary, Gastro-intestinal, Pediatric, Metabolism, Skin, Nervous and Mental, Gynecology, Dental, Orthopedic

### STAFF

#### STAFF PHYSICIANS

I. Andrusier  
J. B. Bernstine  
M. Bernstein  
F. K. Baker  
Daniel Barsky  
A. Baron  
David Budin  
H. A. Bogaev  
Robert Boyer  
S. H. Brown  
E. Cooper  
A. M. Dannenberg  
E. C. Davis  
C. R. Entwistle  
M. S. Ersner  
William Ersner  
H. G. Esken  
G. Fink

M. K. Fisher  
M. L. Fuchs  
Richard Gerlach  
Alfred Gordon  
M. Gradess  
Louis B. Heimer  
Ellis B. Horwitz  
Morris Kleinbart  
Morris Klinbart  
D. W. Kramer  
Arthur D. Kurtz  
Louis Lehrfeld  
A. A. Lucine  
D. W. Lewis  
I. Levin  
Benjamin Leff  
J. P. Lonsdorf  
Chas. H. McDevitt  
E. Matlack

Harvey Masland  
Albert Menger  
J. B. Mencke  
L. F. Milliken  
O. J. Mullen  
D. Nathan  
Frank S. Orland  
E. A. Parker  
A. H. Persky  
Chas. Potlberg  
B. Rachlis  
J. S. Raudenbush  
G. R. Rodgers  
W. R. Rodgers  
David Roth  
D. S. Sellar  
M. Searf  
E. L. Smith  
John C. Siggins

R. P. Shapiro  
Myer Sabel  
John Smarkola  
S. Schwartzman  
James S. Schell  
G. C. Tassman  
Louis Tuft  
F. Traganza  
Linton Turner  
G. A. Ulrich  
W. M. Umstead  
W. W. VanDolsen  
S. P. Verrei  
H. S. Wieder  
R. W. Weiser  
J. B. Wolfe  
S. L. Wingrade  
Myron A. Zacks

## Penn Treaty Hospital

820 EAST GIRARD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1925    *Bed Capacity:* 10

### *Services Rendered*

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Out-patient

### STAFF

Dr. L. J. Wojczynski  
Dr. F. E. Keller

Dr. W. S. Nied  
Dr. V. F. Pytko  
Dr. G. E. Pratt

Dr. A. H. Diebel  
Dr. J. H. Lock

## Pennsylvania Hospital

### *Department for Mental and Nervous Diseases*

4401 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1751    *Bed Capacity:* 350

### *Services Rendered* Mental

### STAFF

*Consultant for Future Development*  
Owen Copp, M.D.  
*Physician-in-Chief and Administrator*  
Earl D. Bond, M.D.

#### *Medical Directors*

Daniel H. Fuller, M.D.  
Elmer E. Eyman, M.D.

#### *Laboratories*

Clifford B. Farr, M.D.

#### *Consulting Dentists*

L. Foster Jack, M.D., D.D.S.  
James Edward Aiguier, D.D.S.

#### MEDICAL AND LABORATORY STAFF

##### *Assistant Physicians*

Clara L. McCord, M.D.  
Charles C. Rowley, M.D.  
Elmer E. Eyman, M.D.  
Kenneth E. Appel, M.D.  
Emily F. Rorer, M.D.

William P. Beckman, M.D.  
Louis A. Schwartz, M.D.  
Paul C. Sloane, M.D.

#### *Neuropathologist*

Bernard J. Alpers, M.D.

#### *Assistant Psychologist*

Edward Westburgh, B.S.

#### *Dentist*

Ollington C. Hayes, D.D.S.

#### *Superintendents of Nurses*

Leroy N. Craig, R.N.  
Letitia Wilson, R.N.

#### *Directors of Occupational Therapy*

Mary F. Boyd  
Kathryn I. Wellman

#### *Director of Physio-Therapy*

David H. Holmes

#### *Dietitians*

Margaret E. Hemsing  
Katharine T. McCollin

#### *Business Director*

Herman S. Mehring

# Pennsylvania Hospital

## *Department for the Sick and Injured*

8TH AND SPRUCE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



*Founded: 1751*

*Bed Capacity: 298 for Sick and Injured*  
150 beds and 130 bassinets, Maternity Dept.

### *Services Rendered*

Medical, Surgical, Urological, Pediatrical, Laryngological and Otological, Bronchoscopic, Ophthalmological, Dermatological, Neurological, Obstetrical, Radiological, Pathological, Dental, Accident, Out-patient, Metabolic, Cardiographic, Laboratory

### STAFF

#### MEDICAL STAFF CHIEFS OF SERVICE

##### *Medical*

George W. Norris, M.D.  
Arthur Newlin, M.D.  
Thomas McCrae, M.D.

##### *Surgical*

John H. Gibbon, M.D.  
Charles F. Mitchell, M.D.

##### *Laryngological and Otological*

Francis R. Packard, M.D.

##### *Ophthalmological*

William T. Shoemaker, M.D.

##### *Dermatological*

Frank Crozer Knowles, M.D.  
John H. Stokes, M.D.

##### *Neurological*

Edward A. Strecker, M.D.

##### *Obstetrical*

Norris W. Vaux, M.D.  
Edmund B. Piper, M.D.

##### *Urologist to the Hospital and Chief of Genito-Urinary Clinic*

Leon Herman, M.D.

##### *Pediatrist to the Hospital and Chief of Out-Patient Clinic*

Ralph M. Tyson, M.D.

##### *Bronchoscopist to the Hospital*

Louis H. Clerf, M.D.

##### *Director of Out-Patient De- partment*

Samuel Bradbury, M.D.

##### *Director of X-ray Department*

David R. Bowen, M.D.

##### *Director of Clinical Laboratory*

John T. Bauer, M.D.

##### *Chief of Dental Service*

James R. Cameron, D.D.S.



NEW PHILADELPHIA  
PHILADELPHIA,

THE BALLINGER COMPANY  
*Architects and Engineers*  
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK



HOME FOR INCURABLES  
PENNSYLVANIA

WM. STEELE & SONS CO.  
*Building Contractors*  
PHILADELPHIA



## The Philadelphia Home for Incurables

BELMONT AND CONSHOHOCKEN AVENUES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1877

*Bed Capacity:* 180

### *Services Rendered*

Incurable Patients—Patients Admitted for Life. It is a Home with Hospital care.

### STAFF

#### CONSULTING STAFF

|                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Neurologist</i>              | <i>Visiting Physicians</i>      |
| Charles W. Burr, M.D.           | Henry Percival Boyer, M.D.      |
| <i>Physician</i>                | Dr. Charles H. Young            |
| J. P. Crozer Griffith, M.D.     | Ross H. Thompson, M.D.          |
|                                 | Robert D. Rhein, M.D.           |
| <i>Surgeons</i>                 | <i>Visiting Surgeon</i>         |
| W. W. Keen, M.D.                | John Speese, M.D.               |
| John H. Jopson, M.D.            |                                 |
| <i>Gynecologist</i>             | <i>Assistant Surgeon</i>        |
| John H. Girvin, M.D.            | Theodore E. Orr, M.D.           |
| <i>Laryngologist</i>            | <i>Visiting Ophthalmologist</i> |
| Arthur W. Watson, M.D.          | J. S. Shipman, M.D.             |
| <i>Ophthalmologist</i>          | <i>Visiting Artist</i>          |
| B. F. Baer, Jr., M.D.           | John R. Davies, M.D.            |
| <i>Dentist</i>                  | <i>Visiting Dentist</i>         |
| Charles R. Turner, M.D., D.D.S. | Leon J. Weinberg                |

#### OFFICERS

|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>President</i>           | <i>Treasurer</i>               |
| Mrs. Charles W. Nevin      | Mrs. Walter T. Baird           |
| <i>Vice-Presidents</i>     | <i>Assistant Treasurer</i>     |
| Mrs. Harry G. Michener     | Miss Anna Champion             |
| Mrs. Wilbur F. Litch       | <i>Corresponding Secretary</i> |
| Mrs. Edward O. Shakespeare | Mrs. H. S. Prentiss Nichols    |
| Mrs. Alex. M. Fox          | <i>Recording Secretary</i>     |
|                            | Miss L. P. Fife                |

#### THE NEW PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES

Some fifty years ago Annie C. Inglis, a cripple from infancy, gave a gold dollar to her mother, requesting her to "Please use this in some way to help start a place to take care of poor, sick, suffering children."

Some years later the movement started by this child took definite shape in the foundation of the Home for Incurables, the financial resources having grown from the original dollar to

almost half a million. The first Home was a small rented house at Forty-seventh Street and Darby Road, when fourteen women signed the charter creating it. Later the need for increased room necessitated the erection of new buildings at Forty-eighth Street and Woodland Avenue. But these were soon outgrown, and were not fireproof. Then came a greater project, the building of the new Home shown herewith, located at Belmont and Conshohocken Avenues, adjoining Fairmount Park, the design and supervision of construction of which was under the direction of The Ballinger Company, Architects and Engineers, Philadelphia and New York, and erected by Wm. Steele & Sons Company of Philadelphia.

The new site was formerly a private estate, and an area of approximately eight acres, ideally adapted to the purpose. A special feature of the group of buildings is the shape, a widely extended letter U. The architectural treatment is a modern adaptation of the Gothic. The interior of the U, screened from public view, forms a secluded court and garden where inmates of the Home may enjoy privacy during periods of recreation and exercise.

The buildings have four stories and basement, a total length of 887 feet, a width of 43 feet, and contain 180 rooms. There is a main building with a wing for children and one for cancer patients, with fire door separation.

Rough-faced stone from local quarries was used for the exterior walls. The interior walls, floors, columns and roof are of reinforced concrete, making the entire group sanitary and fire-resisting. This, together with fire towers and brick enclosed stairways, provides utmost safety to patients. Natural slate with copper flashings was used for all roofs. Three 125 h.p. boilers provide heating and supply high pressure steam for the kitchen, laundry and sterilizing equipment. They can use either coal or oil fuel. Complete plumbing and drainage, electric light and power, fire alarm and nurses' call systems have been installed.

The Philadelphia Home for Incurables is not the only American institution founded through the gift of a child, but none has a more interesting history nor exceeds it in altruistic purpose.

## Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases

FRONT AND LUZERNE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1865

*Bed Capacity:* 1000

### *Services Rendered*

Contagious Diseases

### STAFF

|                       |                                 |                                      |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Superintendent</i> | <i>Chief Resident Physician</i> | <i>Assistant Resident Physicians</i> |
| Dr. S. S. Woody       | Dr. G. F. Luchesi               | Dr. B. B. Stein                      |
|                       |                                 | Dr. W. K. Bhatta                     |

# Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary For Nervous Diseases

FOUNDED 1867



NORTHWEST CORNER SEVENTEENTH AND SUMMER STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

*For the Treatment of*  
***Bodily Deformities and Diseases of the Nervous System***

---

NERVOUS CLINICS  
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS

---

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS  
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS

---

*President, CHARLES SINKLER*  
*Secretary, WILLIAM INNES FORBES*

*Treasurer, JOHN W. BROCK*  
*Superintendent, MISS E. M. GARRISON*

# Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases

17TH AND SUMMER STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1867

*Bed Capacity:* 136

## *Services Rendered*

Orthopaedic, Medical, Surgical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Out-patient, Laboratory, Nervous Children, Hydrotherapy, Baking, Massage, Electricity

## STAFF

### SURGICAL AND MEDICAL STAFF

#### *Surgeons*

William J. Taylor, M.D.  
Astley P. C. Ashhurst, M.D.  
A. Bruce Gill, M.D.

#### *Physicians*

Charles W. Burr, M.D.  
Francis W. Sinkler, M.D.  
Theodore H. Weisenburg, M.D.

#### *Associate Surgeon*

Louis H. Mutschler, M.D.

#### *Consultants*

William W. Keen, M.D.  
Charles K. Mills, M.D.

*Consulting Ophthalmologist*  
George E. deSchweinitz, M.D.

*Consulting Gynecologist*  
Barton C. Hirst, M.D.

*Ophthalmologists*  
H. Maxwell Langdon, M.D.  
L. Webster Fox, M.D.  
T. B. Holloway, M.D.

*Medical Electrician*  
Henry P. Boyer, M.D.

*Laryngologist*  
George B. Wood, M.D.

*Röntgenologist*  
Ralph S. Bromer, M.D.

*Gynecologist*  
John C. Hirst, M.D.

*Pathologist and Bacteriologist*  
E. P. Corson-White, M.D.

*Oral Surgeon*  
William J. McKinley, D.D.S.

*Assistant Surgeons*  
B. Franklin Buzby, M.D.  
Edward T. Crossan, M.D.  
Rutherford L. John, M.D.  
Hubley R. Owen, M.D.  
DeForrest P. Willard, M.D.  
James E. Wyant, M.D.  
George W. Wagoner, M.D.

#### *Assistant Physicians*

Richard S. Hooker, M.D.  
Frederic H. Leavitt, M.D.  
Clarence A. Patten, M.D.  
Charles C. Watt, Jr., M.D.  
Ross C. Thompson, M.D.

### *Clinical Assistants*

M. Bernard, M.D.  
C. A. Blayney, M.D.  
Henry Pleasants, Jr., M.D.  
Roy B. Richardson, M.D.  
James J. Waygood, M.D.  
Frederick S. Schofield, M.D.  
Mrs. Mildred Willard Gardner  
Joseph C. Yaskin, M.D.  
Temple Fay, M.D.  
Varnum Southworth, M.D.

### *Ophthalmological Clinical Assistants*

Albert F. Beck, M.D.  
Oliver F. Mershon, M.D.

## THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The Training School for Nurses was established in 1887 and is one of the oldest in Philadelphia.

### ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS—

Age—18 to 35 years.

Education—Certificate of two years High School Study or the equivalent.

Health—Certificate of sound health from a physician.

Character—Testimonial as to good moral character from a clergyman.

Application may be made by letter but a personal interview is desirable when possible.

LENGTH OF COURSE—The Training covers a period of three years, including the Preliminary Term of four months, and affiliations in the second year, in a large General Hospital and in a Maternity Hospital.

The greater part of the first four months is spent in Class work.

Supervised study periods, work in the Wards and recreation complete the day.

CURRICULUM—The subjects taught during the Preliminary Term are—

|                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Practical Nursing      | History and Ethics of Nursing |
| Anatomy and Physiology | Hospital Housekeeping         |
| Bacteriology           | Nutrition and Cookery         |
| Chemistry              | Personal Hygiene              |
| Drugs and Solutions    | Psychology                    |

INSTRUCTOR—A Registered Nurse is employed as an Instructor. No responsibilities outside of the class room permits her entire in teaching.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR YEARS—The courses follow the Standard Curriculum.

TIME OF ENTRANCE—Classes enter September first and January first.

# The Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia

51 NORTH 39TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1871

Bed Capacity: 291 and 42 bassinets

## Services Rendered

Medical, Surgical, Pediatrics, Neurology, Dermatology, Epidemiology, Heart, Metabolic Diseases, Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics, Laryngology, Roentgenology, Pathology, Accident, Out-patient



## MEDICAL STAFF

### MEDICAL DIVISION

#### Visiting Physicians

Ralph Pemberton, M.D.  
H. L. Bockus, M.D.  
George M. Piersol, M.D.

#### Associate Physicians

Richard T. Ellison, M.D.  
Jos. T. Beardwood, M.D.  
Arthur W. Phillips, M.D.  
Harry B. Wilner, M.D.

#### Assistants and Out-Patient Assistants

George C. Griffith, M.D.  
J. O. Coffey, M.D.  
Ethel G. Peirce, M.D.  
Hugh McC. Miller, M.D.  
Melamed Bernard, M.D.  
Wm. S. Magee, M.D.

#### Visiting Pediatricians

Charles A. Fife, M.D.  
John P. Scott, M.D.

#### Assistants and Out-Patient Assistants

Norman H. Taylor, M.D.  
Philip S. Barba, M.D.  
Julian M. Lyon, M.D.  
Theodore Melnick, M.D.  
E. D. Sarkis, M.D.

#### Visiting Neurologist

Williams B. Cadwalader, M.D.

#### Visiting Dermatologist

Frank C. Knowles, M.D.

#### Assistant Dermatologist

Henry C. Munson, M.D.

#### Epidemiologist

John F. Sinclair, M.D.

### DEPARTMENT OF DISEASES OF THE HEART

#### Director

James E. Talley, M.D.

#### Chief of Clinic

Hugh McC. Miller, M.D.

### DEPARTMENT OF METABOLIC DISEASES

#### Director

Ralph Pemberton, M.D.  
Laboratory for Research

#### Chemistry

Lillie M. Wright, B.A., M.A.

#### Asthma Clinic

#### Chief of Clinic

H. B. Wilner, M.D.  
Clarence A. Whitcomb, M.D.

#### Wendrell Boyer, M.D.

#### John Murphy, M.D.

#### Gastro-Intestinal Clinic

#### Chief of Clinic

H. L. Bockus, M.D.  
Chas. M. Glassmire, M.D.  
R. L. Sharp, M.D.

#### J. H. Willard, M.D.

#### Chalmers Cornelius, M.D.

#### Diabetic Clinic

#### Chief of Clinic

Jos. T. Beardwood, Jr., M.D.

#### H. T. Kelly, M.D.

#### Thyroid Clinic

#### Chief of Clinic

F. A. Bothe, M.D.

#### George C. Griffith, M.D.

#### Child Health Clinic

#### Chief of Clinic

Julian M. Lyon, M.D.

### SURGICAL DIVISION

#### Visiting Surgeons

John H. Jopson, M.D.  
Edward B. Hodge, M.D.  
John Speese, M.D.

#### Associate Surgeons

Dannon B. Pfeiffer, M.D.  
J. Stewart Rodman, M.D.  
Henry P. Brown, M.D.

#### Assistants and Out-Patient Assistants

W. Edgar Christie, M.D.  
F. A. Bothe, M.D.

Louis M. Golden, M.D.

E. G. Williamson, M.D.

James F. Schell, M.D.

#### Visiting Gynecologist

John H. Girvin, M.D.

#### Associate Gynecologist

George M. Laws, M.D.

#### Assts. and Out-Patient Assts.

J. P. Lewis, M.D.

Donald Riegel, M.S.

#### Visiting Ophthalmologist

H. Maxwell Langdon, M.D.

#### Associate Ophthalmologist

J. M. Thorington, M.D.

#### Out-Patient Assistants

Thos. V. Murto, M.D.

R. C. Moore, M.D.

#### Visiting Obstetricians

Collin Foulkrod, M.D.

Wm. R. Nicholson, M.D.

#### Associate Obstetricians

Wm. C. Ely, M.D.

Ford A. Miller, M.D.

#### Assistants and Out-Patient Assistants

Vincent T. Shipley, M.D.

Joseph D'Enilio, M.D.

Maurice T. Cloane, M.D.

#### Visiting Laryngologist

Nathan P. Stauffer, M.D.

#### Associate Laryngologist

W. L. Cariss, M.D.

#### Assistants and Out-Patient Assistants

O. R. Kline, M.D.

Douglas Macfarlan, M.D.

A. L. Bishop, M.D.

E. C. Town, M.D.

R. W. Garlicks, M.D.

#### Roentgenologist

Wm. S. Newcomet, M.D.

#### Assistant Roentgenologist

Edgar W. Spackman, M.D.

#### Visiting Genito-Urinary Surgeon

B. A. Thomas, M.D.

#### Associate Genito-Urinary Surgeon

Jos. C. Birdsall, M.D.

#### Assistants and Out-Patient Assistants

F. G. Harrison, M.D.

Henry Sangree, M.D.

A. E. Bothe, M.D.

#### Visiting Orthopedic Surgeon

A. Bruce Gill, M.D.

#### Associate Orthopedic Surgeon

Theodore E. Orr, M.D.

#### Assistant

Leonard D. Frescoln, M.D.

#### Dental Surgeon

J. E. Aiguier, D.D.S.

### DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

#### Director

John Eiman, M.D.

#### Assistant Pathologist

Ethel Rahe Hanks, M.D.

#### Consultant in Tuberculosis

Frank A. Craig, M.D.

#### Physicians in Charge of Devou Homes

A. H. O'Neal, M.D.

John L. Spangler, M.D.

#### Courtesy Staff with Privileges in Maternity Department

Edmund B. Piper, M.D.

Samuel Ellis, M.D.

G. M. Boyd, M.D.

C. B. Reynolds, M.D.

E. G. Maier, M.D.

P. F. Williams, M.D.

#### Courtesy Staff with Privileges in Private Children's Department

John Diven, M.D.

Wm. N. Bradley, M.D.

Alfred G. Hand, M.D.

J. P. Crozier Griffith, M.D.

## Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases

33D STREET AND LANCASTER AVENUE

COUNTRY BRANCH, MALVERN, PA.

Founded: 1890    Bed Capacity: 73 City; 80 Malvern

### STAFF

John D. McLean, M.D.

Frank Walton Burge, M.D.

Andrew Callahan, M.D.

Paul A. Loefflad, M.D.

## St. Agnes Hospital

BROAD AND MIFFLIN STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1879

Bed Capacity: 335

### Services Rendered

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Accident, Out-patient, Laboratory



### STAFF

#### STAFF PHYSICIANS

I. Andrussier, M.D.  
 Leonard Averett, M.D.  
 J. W. Bransfield, M.D.  
 N. Francis Brecker, M.D.  
 John M. Cruice, M.D.  
 Michael A. D'Alessandro, M.D.  
 Charles N. Davis, M.D.  
 J. Leslie Davis, M.D.  
 Warren B. Davis, M.D.  
 Alexander P. Desk, M.D.  
 Nicholas P. A. Dienna, M.D.  
 George M. Dorrance, M.D.  
 Alfred S. Doyle, M.D.

Thomas J. English, M.D.  
 Sylvan Fish, M.D.  
 John M. Fisher, M.D.  
 John R. Forst, M.D.  
 C. Calvin Fox, M.D.  
 A. A. S. Giordano, M.D.  
 Wilbur H. Haines, M.D.  
 Barton C. Hirst, M.D.  
 Charles J. Hoban, M.D.  
 John F. X. Jones, M.D.  
 Arthur P. Kregan, M.D.  
 Francis J. Kelly, M.D.  
 Geo. F. J. Kelly, M.D.  
 John A. Kolmer, M.D.

James P. Mann, M.D.  
 Daniel J. McCarthy, M.D.  
 John A. McGlinn, M.D.  
 James W. McMonagle, M.D.  
 James K. McShane, M.D.  
 Milton K. Meyers, M.D.  
 Silvio Miceli, M.D.  
 Eugene C. Murphy, M.D.  
 John A. O'Connell, M.D.  
 Francis C. O'Neill, M.D.  
 Benjamin D. Parish, M.D.  
 Angelo M. Perri, M.D.  
 John D. Reese, M.D.  
 H. J. Sangmeister, M.D.

Leo F. Scanlan, M.D.  
 Max Schumann, M.D.  
 Abraham Silverman, M.D.  
 Herbert J. Smith, M.D.  
 J. Howard Smith, M.D.  
 Wm. H. Spencer, M.D.  
 B. Franklin Stahl, M.D.  
 M. Angelo Steffin, M.D.  
 A. A. Stevens, M.D.  
 Walter Sussman, M.D.  
 J. G. Taylor, M.D.  
 W. J. Taylor, M.D.  
 Creighton H. Turner, M.D.  
 Wm. Van Dolsen, M.D.

# St. Christopher's Hospital for Children

LAWRENCE AND HUNTINGDON STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1875

Bed Capacity: 75

## Services Rendered

Specializing in Pediatrics, Medical, Surgical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Orthopaedics, Heart, Out-patient, Preventive Medicine  
(Children up to 14 years of age only)



## STAFF

### MEDICAL STAFF

*President*  
Dr. Frederick Krauss  
*Secretary*  
Dr. Thomas C. Kelly

### CONSULTING STAFF

*Consulting Physicians*  
Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith  
Dr. Charles A. Fife.  
*Consulting Surgeon*  
Dr. Harry Deaver  
*Consulting Dermatologist*  
Dr. Joseph V. Klauder  
*Consulting Nose, Throat and Aural*  
Dr. Thomas Currie

### MEDICAL STAFF

*Attending Physicians*  
Dr. Thomas C. Kelly  
Dr. Horace H. Jenks  
*Attending Surgeon*  
Dr. E. C. Alexander  
*Ophthalmic Surgeon*  
Dr. Frederick Krauss  
*Nose, Throat and Aural*  
Dr. E. H. Campbell  
Dr. G. T. Williams  
*Orthopaedist*  
Dr. R. L. John

### Neurologist

Dr. George Wilson

### Cardiologist

Dr. George W. Deitz

### Pathologist

Dr. John Davis Paul

### ASSISTANT ATTENDING HOUSE STAFF

*Assistant Attending Physician*  
Dr. Frank Bender  
Dr. Vincent Curtin  
*Assistant Attending Surgeons*  
Dr. H. E. Knox  
Dr. John Klopp

*Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon*

Dr. Jacob Feldman

*Assistant Nose and Throat*

Dr. Raymond Hacker

Dr. Joseph Hess

Dr. J. Beegley

Dr. E. John Presper

*Assistant Orthopaedist*

Dr. L. E. Snodgrass

Dr. A. Martucci

### OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

#### CONSULTANTS

*Surgical*  
Dr. Harry E. Knox

### Medical

Dr. Thomas C. Kelly  
Dr. Horace H. Jenks

### Eye

Dr. Frederick Krauss

### Nose and Throat

Dr. E. H. Campbell

Dr. Gomer T. Williams

### Orthopaedist

Dr. Rutherford L. John

### Venereal

Dr. E. A. Mullen

### Neurologist

Dr. George Wilson

### CLINIC STAFF

#### Surgical

Dr. John Klopp

#### Medical

Dr. Frank Bender  
Dr. Vincent Curtin  
Dr. David Rappaport  
Dr. R. Vernon Moss  
Dr. Yetta Deitz  
Dr. A. H. Boyer Drake  
Dr. John P. Keating  
Dr. Franklin Weigand  
Dr. Louis J. Roderer  
Dr. Harold Davis

#### Health

Dr. Herman Kotzen  
Dr. Vincent T. Curtin

### Nose and Throat

Dr. Raymond Hacker  
Dr. Joseph Hess  
Dr. Jesse B. Beegley  
Dr. E. John Presper  
Dr. Edward Sprengel

### Orthopaedic

Dr. Rutherford L. John  
Dr. Albert Martucci  
Dr. L. E. Snodgrass

### Physiotherapist

Miss Martha Snow  
Miss Walton

### Dental

Dr. M. P. Eaton

### Eye

Dr. Jacob Feldman  
Dr. A. J. Brown

### Heart

Dr. George Deitz  
Dr. C. A. Barron  
Dr. George E. Pratt

### Veneral

Dr. Herman Kotzen

### Skin

Dr. Morris Markowitz

### Neuropsychiatric

Dr. James Waygood



## St. Joseph's Hospital

GIRARD AVENUE BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1849

*Bed Capacity:* 270

### *Services Rendered*

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Accident, Out-patient, Laboratory



### STAFF

Dr. M. H. Bochrach  
Dr. C. R. Bowen  
Dr. V. G. Burden  
Dr. A. E. Burke  
Dr. L. H. Clerf  
Dr. M. P. Coreoran  
Dr. J. M. Cruice  
Dr. J. C. Flynn  
Dr. M. M. Franklin  
Dr. J. P. Garvey  
Dr. E. W. Gilhool  
Dr. F. V. Gowen  
Dr. C. J. Jones

Dr. J. F. X. Jones  
Dr. A. J. Keenan  
Dr. J. A. Kelly  
Dr. J. V. Klander  
Dr. F. H. Maier  
Dr. E. A. Mallon  
Dr. G. M. Marshall  
Dr. J. A. Moore  
Dr. P. F. Moylan  
Dr. W. J. MacMurtrie  
Dr. N. B. MacNeill  
Dr. C. T. McCarthy  
Dr. F. J. McCullough

Dr. W. J. McKinley  
Dr. C. F. Nassau  
Dr. T. A. O'Brien  
Dr. D. R. O'Donnell  
Dr. P. Pontius  
Dr. A. C. Sender  
Dr. W. C. Sheehan  
Dr. A. Wrigley  
Dr. M. F. Herrman  
Dr. M. D. Bloomfield  
Dr. R. J. Brennan  
Dr. J. F. Carrell  
Dr. R. L. Dickson

Dr. L. D. Englerth  
Dr. M. R. Gabrio  
Dr. C. S. Herrman  
Dr. D. J. Langton  
Dr. J. K. McShane  
Dr. W. J. Thudium  
Dr. F. deS. Stokes  
Dr. H. Stuckert  
Dr. J. J. Sweney  
Dr. H. Fine  
Dr. A. E. Roberto  
Dr. R. T. M. Donnelly  
Dr. N. J. Burden  
Dr. L. F. Milliken

# St. Luke's and Children's Homeopathic Hospitals

FRANKLIN, THOMPSON AND 8TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded 1896*

*Services Rendered*

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Laboratory, Accident, Out-patient



## STAFF

### *Medical*

G. Morris Golden, M.D.  
F. L. Abbott, M.D.  
W. S. Ambler, M.D.  
E. A. Robinson, M.D.  
Jos. W. Shallcross, M.D.

Carl V. Vischer, M.D.  
D. R. Ferguson, M.D.  
J. A. Fischer, M.D.  
Charles O. W. Bartine, M.D.  
Dunne Kirby, M.D.

### *Pathology*

O. F. Barthmaier, M.D.

### *Neurology*

Weston D. Bayley, M.D.  
W. Lawrence Hicks, M.D.

### *X-Ray*

J. Walter Post, M.D.

### *Radiology*

Frank C. Benson, M.D.  
N. Volney Ludwick, M.D.

*(Continued on Next Page)*

*Surgery*

D. Roman, M.D.  
H. K. Roessler, M.D.  
A. B. Webster, M.D.  
Russell S. McGee, M.D.  
Robert H. Farley, M.D.

*Urology*

Wm. C. Hunsicker, Sr., M.D.  
J. M. Kenworthy, M.D.  
Wm. C. Hunsicker, Jr., M.D.

*Rectal*

James D. Schofield, M.D.

*Dental*

Raymond C. Becker, M.D.

*Anaesthesia*

Clifford B. Jones, M.D.  
George P. Glenn, M.D.  
Thomas J. Vischer, M.D.

*Nose, Ear, Throat*

Frederick W. Smith, M.D.  
Wm. C. Boehringer

*Eye*

Jos. V. F. Clay, M.D.  
Marion W. Benjamin, M.D.  
Charles H. Robelen, M.D.

## Historical Review of St. Luke's and Children's Homeopathic Hospital and the Birth of St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital

It was a modest structure that, on January 9, 1896, opened its doors to the community at 3318 North Broad Street (in what had been a private dwelling) in the midst of a crying need, then more than now, due to the number of industries established or in process of development in the bounds prescribed by Germantown, Frankford and Wayne Junction. Then most of the cases admitted were the result of accidents.

St. Luke's Hospital was really born for greater service than could have, at that time, even lurked in the minds of its progenitors, Drs. William S. Ambler, Frederick Van Gunten and Gordon M. Christine, who as far back as 1895 cherished the hope that such an institution could find supporters.

To advance an interest in the wish of the founders, the attention of Drs. Vischer, Senderling and Tyson was invited. These three doctors, with the original trio, made up the temporary organization.

It was difficult for the initial organization to function as it should, due, largely, to the need of State appropriation, which was unsuccessfully sought in the years 1899 and 1900. The failure to secure State aid was the principal factor which forced the hospital to close its doors.

At this juncture an organization known as the Germantown Auxiliary stepped into the breach and entered into negotiations whereby these women took over the personal property of the hospital, settled its debts, secured changes in the charter and substituted trustees in place of the men, and they and their successors continued as trustees to the time of the merger with the Children's Homeopathic Hospital.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ON

CHARTER

OF

ST. LUKE'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL  
OF PHILADELPHIA

William D. Kelly  
Robert H. Hinckley  
Charles I. Fireng  
Edward LeBoutillier  
John B. Stetson  
James M. Dodge  
Stanley G. Flagg, Jr.  
Thomas A. Harris  
Thomas B. Hammer  
William W. Smithers  
Finley Acker  
J. Anderson Ross  
Richard F. Loper  
John M. Zook  
John F. Simons  
William H. Senderling, M.D.  
Isaac G. Smedley, M.D.  
William H. Brown, M.D.  
James H. Clossen, M.D.  
Thomas H. Carmichael, M.D.  
G. Maxwell Christine, M.D.  
William H. Keim, M.D.  
Alonzo M. Barnes, M.D.  
William W. VanBaun, M.D.  
Pemberton Dudley, Sr., M.D.

(Continued on Next Page)

The hospital was again opened, then with 18 beds, on October 1, 1899, with the following officers: Mrs. Mary E. Stewart, President; Mrs. Mary S. Jeffries, Vice-President; Mrs. Eliza M. Mansfield, Treasurer, and Mrs. Emily L. Carmichael, Secretary. The Board held its first meeting on October 2nd.

In December, 1904, the hospital was removed to more commodious quarters at Broad and Wingohocking Streets, due to the energy and far-sightedness of Mrs. Mary E. Stewart, and her associates. The mansion on the ground was remodeled, that it might more fittingly serve its purpose, and later, what had been a stable was transformed into a complete dispensary.

This doubled the capacity of the former structures, and in addition two public wards were completed and occupied in 1907. The total capacity of the hospital was then 55 beds, composed of 12 private rooms, 15 semi-private rooms and 28 ward beds.

#### THE BIRTH OF ST. LUKE'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Apace with the standardization plan, maintenance upkeep became in common with all other hospitals, increasingly difficult financi-

ally. The efforts of the Welfare Federation to unify hospital economics brought to us the suggestion that inasmuch as we had in some ways affiliated with the Children's Homeopathic Hospital for reciprocal teaching of internes and nurses, that St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital with its adult surgical and medical service, and the Children's, with its Maternity and Children's service, would, if merged, represent competently all departments of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, etc., and might effect an economical betterment for both institutions, and to this end, when the Directors of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital made an offer to St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, it was favorably received by the Trustees of St. Luke's, and the following answer sent as of October 26, 1925:

"With the view to attaining a much-needed and long looked for expansion, and to insuring the perpetuity of St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, the undersigned look favorably upon and will support negotiations between the Trustees of St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, and the Board of Directors of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, in an effort to consolidate the two institutions under one management, and to the

plan for enlargement of both Hospitals into an Institution representing competently, all Departments of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and their various specialties, administered under the economic plan of General Hospital, but maintaining the entity of both Institutions under one administrative plan."

Isabella C. R. Leitenberger  
Ellen C. Geiger  
Harriet R. Jackson  
Mary K. Gage  
Laura L. Robinson  
Minna R. Krauss  
Katharine E. Barwood  
Clementina B. Smith  
Naomi Hollinger  
Mary E. Lewars  
Carolena D. Parke  
Carrie V. Lloyd  
Margaret G. Kuemmerle  
Helen F. Repplier  
Jessie G. Roman  
Katharine T. Roessler  
Cordelia E. Siegfried  
Katherine M. Tull

And on April 25, 1927, the Court granted the decree of merger, and we have merged for perpetuity and expansion, and neither institution can efface the other without forfeiting the principles upon which the merger has been accepted by both and consummated in that and no other faith.

## St. Mary's Hospital

FRANKFORD AVENUE AND PALMER STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1860

Bed Capacity: 210

Bassinets 42

Services Rendered

Complete Class A Hospital

## Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children

ROOSEVELT BOULEVARD AND PENNYPACK PARK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1926

Bed Capacity: 120

Services Rendered

Specializing in Orthopaedics

#### STAFF

L. W. Gregory, M.D.  
B. W. Whitfield, M.D.

Chief Surgeon

J. R. Moore, M.D.

# The Stetson Hospital of Philadelphia

1745 NORTH 4TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## Services Rendered

Founded: 1887

Bed Capacity: 80

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Accident, Out-patient, Laboratory



## STAFF

### Gynecology and Obstetrics

Dr. S. E. Tracy  
Dr. T. E. Jones  
Dr. W. K. Neely  
Dr. Arthur First  
Dr. P. S. Clair  
Dr. C. E. Perkins

### Medicine

Dr. W. B. Odenatt  
Dr. J. J. Schoening  
Dr. P. A. Trau  
Dr. H. S. Bachman

### Surgery

Dr. John A. Boger  
Dr. J. D. McElwee  
Dr. I. Rodman  
Dr. S. S. Shapiro

### Surgery

Dr. W. T. Ellis  
Dr. J. K. Marks  
Dr. C. Wolfroun

### Ear, Nose and Throat

Dr. Carle L. Felt  
Dr. C. H. Grimes  
Dr. I. Myers  
Dr. J. C. Burns  
Dr. H. F. Tye

### Neurology

Dr. H. P. Boyer

### Ophthalmology

Dr. E. B. Miller  
Dr. W. J. Sener

Dr. G. H. Severs  
Dr. C. O. Peiffer

### Pathology

Dr. W. L. C. Spaeth  
Dr. Ivor Griffith

### Röntologist

Dr. Carl F. Koenig

### COURTESY STAFF

Dr. L. H. Graves  
Dr. Win. L. Taylor  
Dr. J. C. Chestnut  
Dr. F. Robert Seifert  
Dr. A. E. Smethurst  
Dr. C. P. Major  
Dr. W. M. Gordon

Dr. H. C. Kellner

Dr. J. W. Klopp

Dr. C. F. Martin

Dr. G. B. Miller

Dr. G. Sinnamon

Dr. C. J. Stamm

Dr. G. C. Yeager

Dr. C. G. Yeager

Dr. R. S. Dorset

Dr. R. L. Gray

Dr. I. W. Hollingshead

Dr. John H. Dubbs

Dr. W. Duffield Robinson

Dr. D. W. Levy

# Temple University Hospital

BROAD AND ONTARIO STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded: 1893*

*Bed Capacity: 330*

*Services Rendered*  
All Services Except Contagious

## STAFF

### STAFF MEMBERS

J. M. Alesbury  
J. W. Anders  
J. O. Arnold  
G. M. Astley  
J. C. Attix  
H. Bacon  
W. W. Babcock  
S. Ball  
C. S. Barnes  
C. Barr  
D. Battaglini  
A. G. Beckley  
E. H. Berrossian  
A. D. Benedict  
M. H. Bochrucht  
H. W. Boehringer  
H. L. Bottomley  
J. O. Bower  
J. C. Burns  
F. E. Boston  
S. A. Brody  
W. E. Burnett  
E. L. Clemens  
A. J. Cohen  
S. Cohen  
M. Cohen  
J. N. Coombs  
L. Cohen  
A. P. Doras  
H. Darmstadter  
E. C. Davis  
L. O. Davis  
T. C. Davis  
G. W. Deitz  
D. J. Donnelly  
J. Donnelly  
H. A. Duncan  
C. Q. DeLuca  
N. P. A. Dienna  
J. P. Enrich  
F. H. Ehmann  
M. Ersner

L. I. Fanz  
A. A. Ferry  
P. Fiscella  
H. P. Fisher  
I. Forman  
W. B. Forman  
M. Franklin  
H. G. Fretz  
J. H. Frick  
R. Friedman  
T. Fay  
J. M. Grist  
J. I. Gouterman  
G. P. Gianbalvo  
M. H. Gold  
S. Goldberg  
S. Gordon  
S. B. Greenway  
C. H. Grimes  
H. C. Groff  
J. Grossman  
B. Gouley  
Edwin Gault  
G. C. Given  
F. C. Hammond  
H. L. Hartley  
H. Hayes  
H. Hayford  
Harry Herman  
V. Hess  
H. Hilschman  
J. C. Hickey  
E. B. Horwitz  
H. Hudson  
W. F. Harriman  
C. S. Herriman  
Lonis Hernan  
J. F. Hunter  
M. Jaffe  
C. Jackson  
C. L. Jackson  
F. J. Jodzis  
L. Kimmelman

E. G. Klimas  
R. Klemm  
F. Konzelman  
F. H. Krusen  
T. Klein  
Jas. Kay  
R. W. Lathrop  
J. Leedom  
A. N. Lemon  
A. E. Livingston  
J. P. Maus  
L. F. McAndrews  
L. F. McCrea  
C. H. McDevitt  
E. H. Mellvain  
S. F. Madonna  
C. S. Miller  
H. W. Miller  
H. B. Mills  
J. B. Minehart  
E. K. Mitchell  
L. F. Milliken  
A. Moxey  
Morris Myers  
M. B. Marcus  
W. S. Nied  
H. A. K. Mengle  
M. T. Moore  
A. E. Oliensis  
F. Orland  
A. M. Ornstein  
F. F. Osterhout  
J. D. Paul  
L. C. Peter  
W. C. Prielhard  
W. N. Parkinson  
G. J. Ratcliffe  
R. F. Ridpath  
S. S. Ringold  
W. E. Robertson  
J. C. Rommel  
A. Ruff

H. F. Robertson  
Victor Robinson  
C. C. Rogers  
J. Rosen  
J. B. Roxby  
S. A. Savitz  
M. A. Saylor  
G. W. Schurch  
G. E. Sheppard  
A. E. Siegel  
A. Silverstein  
H. O. Sloane  
H. S. Snyderman  
E. B. Spaeth  
W. A. Steel  
D. Stein  
L. S. Steinberg  
A. Sterling  
A. Strickler  
H. T. Stull  
D. L. Suiter  
W. A. Swalm  
M. Scarf  
M. Schumann  
J. Evans Schechle  
Earl Shradner  
W. H. Thomas  
E. L. Vanloon  
S. Verrei  
Michael Walkenberg  
J. T. Washleski  
H. F. Weber  
E. M. Weinberger  
H. Weiner  
J. G. Weiner  
B. Weiskrantz  
J. Winston  
J. B. Wolfe  
M. G. Wohl  
N. W. Winkelman  
L. H. Weiner



# Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania

3400 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1871

Bed Capacity: 587

## Services Rendered

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Accident, Out-patient, Laboratory



## STAFF

Dr. C. H. Frazier  
Dr. G. Muller  
Dr. E. L. Eliason  
Dr. H. K. Pancoast  
Dr. Chevalier Jackson

Dr. B. Gill  
Dr. W. C. Spiller  
Dr. J. H. Stokes  
Dr. J. C. Gittings  
Dr. C. C. Norris

Dr. F. E. Keane  
Dr. E. B. Piper  
Dr. J. B. Nylin  
Dr. G. Fetterolf  
Dr. T. B. Holloway

# West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary

1234 NORTH 54TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1904

Bed Capacity: 85

## Services Rendered

Complete General Hospital

## STAFF

### HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY STAFF

#### Chief Resident

Dr. Higinio Mendoza

#### Surgical

Dr. Henry M. Gay  
Dr. A. B. Webster  
Dr. Ralph D. Killen  
Dr. W. A. Dunlap  
Dr. Chas. H. Harvey  
Dr. William L. Martin  
Dr. Eugene Carpenter, Jr.

#### Medical

Dr. Walter W. Cheesman  
Dr. Henry L. Somers  
Dr. Walter Norley

#### Chief of Staff

Dr. John F. Rowland

Dr. M. A. Goldsmith

Dr. Oliver B. Wait

#### Obs. and Gyn.

Dr. Newlin F. Paxton

Dr. George P. Stubbs

Dr. Frederick Stubbs

#### Ear, Nose, Throat

Dr. Geo. W. Alexander

Dr. Alice Mackenzie

Dr. Clyde F. Zapf

Dr. Geo. W. Mackenzie

Dr. Wm. G. Sheuclay

Dr. Howard Busler

#### Eye

Dr. Wm. M. Hillegas

Dr. Jos. C. Creswell

Dr. C. H. Robelen

#### Ped.

Dr. Austin Kimble

#### Skin

Dr. Paul C. Wittman

#### G. U.

Dr. John F. Rowland

Dr. Edw. W. Campbell

Dr. Wm. H. Berg

#### Anesthesia

Dr. John F. Rowland

Dr. W. A. Dunlap

Dr. Henry L. Somers

#### X-ray

Dr. Harry D. Evans

Dr. Brooks Harvey

#### Neuro.

Dr. Edw. A. Steinhilber

#### Path.

Dr. Geo. A. Hopp

#### Orth.

Dr. Edw. Geckeler

#### Resident

Dr. Wm. H. Berg

#### Physio.

Miss Edna Mock, R.N.

#### Medical

Dr. Morris Fiterman

#### Resident

Dr. Higinio Mendoza

# Wills Hospital

1810 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Founded: 1832

Bed Capacity: 126

## Services Rendered

Eye, with All Necessary Accessory Clinics; Skin, Ear, Nose and Throat, Dental, Medical, X-ray, Radium, Laboratory and Out-patient Department



## STAFF

### ATTENDING STAFF

#### Attending Surgeon

Dr. Paul J. Pontius  
Dr. Burton Chance  
Dr. J. Milton Criscom  
Dr. Frank C. Parker  
Dr. B. F. Baer, Jr.  
Dr. Thomas A. O'Brien  
Dr. L. F. Appelman

#### Assistant Surgeon

Dr. Max R. Gabrio  
Dr. Aaron Barlow  
Dr. Louis Lehrfeld  
Dr. John C. Siggins  
Dr. Willard G. Mengel  
Dr. Isaac S. Tassman  
Dr. Thomas Clemens  
Dr. S. Creadick Rhoads  
Dr. Francis H. Adler  
Dr. James Shipman  
Dr. Perce DeLong  
Dr. Warren S. Reese  
Dr. George J. Dublin

#### Clinical Assistant

Dr. Clara Israeli  
Dr. Alexander J. P. Conlen  
Dr. Charles A. Rankin  
Dr. Samuel Sleath  
Dr. Carroll R. Mullen  
Dr. Benjamin Shortkroff

#### Röntgenologist

Dr. Bernard P. Widmann

#### Otolaryngologist

Dr. William F. Whelan

#### Dental Surgeon

Dr. Gustav C. Tassman

#### Dermatologist and Syphilographer

Dr. Joseph V. Klauder

#### Director, Physiological Optics

Department

Dr. Alfred Cowan

#### Internist

Dr. Hugh McCauley Miller

#### Neurologist

Dr. T. H. Weisenburg

#### Asst. Röntgenologist

Dr. E. W. Spackman

#### Asst. Dental Surgeon

Dr. James J. Dempsey

#### Asst. Dermatologist and

Syphilographer

Dr. Harold F. Robertson

### CONSULTING STAFF

#### Consulting Executive Surgeon

Dr. George E. deSchweinitz

#### Consulting Surgeon

Dr. William Campbell

Posey

Dr. P. N. K. Schwenk

Dr. McCluney Radcliffe

Dr. William Zentmayer

and Ear Infirmary which were established twelve and five years respectively before the Wills Hospital.

It was founded by James Wills who died on January 22nd, 1825, and devised the principal part of his estate to the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of a hospital for treatment of indigent patients afflicted with eye diseases.

A plot of ground extending from Race south to Cherry Street and from 18th to 19th Street was purchased in 1833 for \$20,000. A hospital was erected at the cost of \$57,000 and was opened for the reception of patients on March 3, 1834. Other buildings have been added as the institution expanded.

Dr. Isaac Parrish, Dr. Squier Littel, Dr. Isaac Hays and Dr. George Fox were appointed as the first Surgical Staff of the Hospital.

Until 1839 there was no service or clinic for Out-Patients. The first record of the number of Out-Patients appears in 1846, the number being 92 cases for the year. In 1929 this number has increased to 21,888.

The growth of the institution proceeded rapidly beginning with 49 House Patients in 1834 until the number in the year 1929 reached 2,151.

From the opening of the hospital it has been conducted under the trusteeship of the City of Philadelphia. Prior to 1870 it was under the care of a Board of Managers appointed by the City Council. In 1870 the Board of Directors of City Trusts, created by an Act of Assembly, took charge of the institution and under its management it has been steadily and rapidly increasing in its usefulness.

The hospital is at the present time fully equipped to take care of all eye conditions and their complications and has besides the eye clinics, ear, nose and throat, medical, skin, dental, neurological and radium clinics.

The Staff of the hospital is composed of seven Chiefs of eye clinics and of forty-five other physicians either in charge of departments or as assistants.

There are five Resident Physicians at the hospital receiving training in Ophthalmology and Wills men enjoy an enviable reputation all through the United States.

The Wills Hospital is an institution devoted to Ophthalmology and is located at 1810 Race Street in Logan Square. It is one of the oldest hospitals in the United States devoted to this specialty, the only two others enjoying priority being the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Massachusetts Eye

# The Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia

## STAFF

Dr. Florence Ahlfeldt  
Dr. Emily Whitten Auge  
Dr. Emily P. Bacon  
Dr. Dorothy Case Blechschmidt  
Dr. Mary Buchanan  
Dr. Margaret F. Butler  
Dr. Elizabeth F. C. Clark  
Dr. Lida Stewart Cogill

Dr. Susan Rogers Corson  
Dr. Patricia Hart-Drant  
Dr. Faith Skinner Fetterman  
Dr. Marie K. Formad  
Dr. Ann Tomkins Gibson  
Dr. Julia H. Hardin  
Dr. Blanca Hillman  
Dr. Rose Hirschler

Dr. Elizabeth Hughes  
Dr. Catherine Mcfarlane  
Dr. Berta M. Meine  
Dr. Della E. Mieldazis  
Dr. Elizabeth L. Peck  
Dr. Alberta Peltz  
Dr. Marion Hague Rea  
Dr. Jane Sands Robb

Dr. Clara Horner Rodger  
Dr. Elise Whitlock Rose  
Dr. Ann C. Taylor  
Dr. Frances Van Gasken  
Dr. Emily Lois Van Loon  
Dr. Ruth Hartley Weaver  
Dr. Esther M. Weyl  
Dr. Mary R. Hadley Lewis,  
Medical Director

Being a consolidation of The Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, which has served at North College Avenue and Twenty-second Street since 1861, and The West Philadelphia Hospital for Women located at 4035 Parrish Street since 1890.

Movement for new building, to be erected at Parrish, Preston and Ogden Streets, now under way. Capacity to be 160 beds and 60 bassinets.

### Services Rendered

All General Services for Women and Children Only, and Emergency Service for Men, Women and Children

A Hospital for women and children of moderate means—a hospital serving with real efficiency and economy, and carrying on a work that has assumed a noteworthy place in the city's history—is developing out of the building activities of the new Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. A million dollar campaign is under way, for the building will cost more than that sum, and the women who have advanced the hospital's service through the years are expecting soon to achieve of greater usefulness, in a realm where the need is urgent.

The new hospital movement comes out of a merger of two hospitals, and the merger goes back to a very definite economic step emanating from Philadelphia's business interests. Under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, a Health and Hospital survey was instituted in Philadelphia a year ago. It was conducted under the supervision of Dr. Haven Emerson, with the co-operation of the Welfare Federation. One of its recommendations was that the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, which had served efficiently for 69 years in North College Avenue, and the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, equally known for its good deeds over a period of 40 years at 4035 Parrish Street, unite as one hospital and construct a new building of modern efficiency on the West Philadelphia site.

The boards of the institutions immediately took the matter under advisement, and as result a merger occurred last September. The staffs were consolidated into one, the managers were amalgamated into one board, and since then the two hospitals have been serving as one, allotting the work to the various buildings so that there would be no duplication.

The pressing need, however, was a new building, of greater efficiency. As the work and service of the hospitals have grown through the years, additional buildings—mostly former private residences—have been purchased and converted into hospital uses, until today the work which should be concentrated under one roof is scattered through a dozen out-worn buildings. The remarkable work carried on has been in spite of this handicap.

The time has come when demands make it imperative that better facilities be procured. The hospital, which is the only one in Philadelphia managed and staffed exclusively by women, and caring only for women and children, is used by persons from every portion of Philadelphia. In addition, the demand from the immediate district in which it is located is tremendous. Approximately 40 per cent of the work performed is charity, and since the hospitals were founded, 712,000 women and children have been cared for in the dispensary. More than 29,000 Philadelphia babies have been born in the two institutions.

Cognizant of the fact that the need was so urgent that delay was out of the question, the board of managers decided to proceed immediately with a money raising appeal to Philadelphia's generous citizens. The movement to raise the necessary funds has been started with Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr., as honorary chairman; Philip H. Gadsden, president of the Chamber of Commerce, as general chairman; Benjamin H. Ludlow, chairman of the special gifts committee; Mrs. Thomas Shalleross, Jr., who is president of the board of managers, as chairman of the campaign executive committee.

It is planned to dispose of the buildings in North College Avenue, and to erect an E shaped structure on the West Philadelphia site. The hospital owns property which has a frontage of 218 feet in Parrish Street, 306 feet in Preston Street and 195 feet in Ogden Street. The new building will front in Preston Street with the dispensary entrance in Parrish Street. The present Elizabeth L. Peck Maternity, which is the only modern building of the entire hospital holdings, will be allowed to remain and made a part of the new building. The proposal is to construct five stories, with provision for increasing to seven when the needs call for it. Immediate capacity will be 160 beds and 60 bassinets, with ultimate capacity of 250 beds and 100 bassinets. Ample provision will be made for dispensary and social service work.

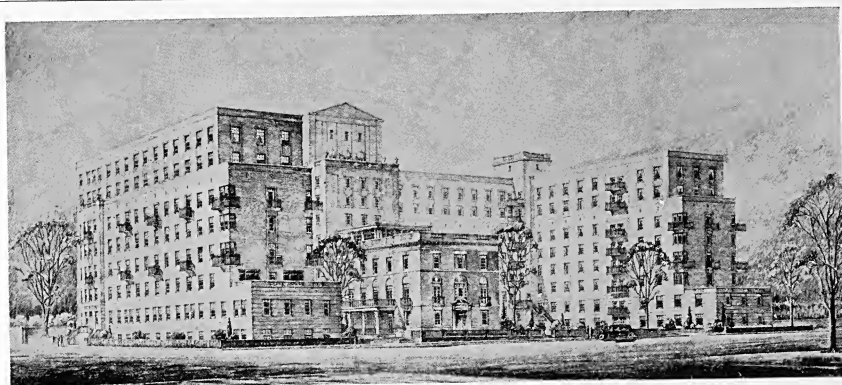
One of the first women's hospitals in the United States, The Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, was founded in 1861. Its charter stated as its purpose: "To furnish medical treatment for women and children in non-contagious diseases, clinical instruction for women engaged in the study of medicine, and the practical training of nurses." The first Board of Managers of which Mrs. Maria Wood was president, included, among others, Dr. E. H. Cleveland, Dr. Rebecca L. Fussell and Dr. Ann Preston, and since that day many other notable women have been associated with the hospital, both as staff members and in non-professional capacities.

Seventeen thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven babies have been born in The Woman's Hospital, 85,131 women and children cared for, and 636,223 attended in the dispensary.

Besides the numerous other pioneering efforts of this hospital, it was first in America to use an infant's incubator, which was brought from Paris by Dr. Anna E. Broomall. The hospital instituted pre-natal care when this was virtually unknown in the United States.

The West Philadelphia Hospital for Women was established in Ogden Street in 1899. It too came as the result of an established need. Its original Board of Managers included Dr. Elizabeth H. Conly Howell, President; Dr. Elizabeth L. Peck, Dr. Anna P. Sharpless, of these Dr. Peck and Dr. Sharpless are living. In this grand old hospital 11,944 babies were born, 42,462 women and children cared for in its beds, and 75,007 attended in the dispensary. It possesses one modern building, the Elizabeth L. Peck Maternity, named for the beloved Dean of its present staff. This will be the only structure allowed to remain, and will be incorporated in the new edifice. Like the sister organization with which it has been merged, the West Philadelphia Hospital has grown through the devoted service of women, famous for their leadership in good works, and it, too, has pioneered in numerous paths.

The charter for the new hospital has been granted by the state of Pennsylvania, and was received with formal ceremonies on February 18th. Mr. Gadsden made the presentation, and Mrs. Thomas Shalleross, the President of the Amalgamated Board, received it.



Architect's Drawing of the Proposed New Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, Parrish, Preston and Ogden Streets



Buildings of The Woman's Hospital on North College Avenue



West Philadelphia Buildings of The Woman's Hospital, in Parrish Street  
Site of the New Women's Hospital of Philadelphia

# Hospital Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania

2121 NORTH COLLEGE AVENUE

Bed Capacity: 134

## Services Rendered

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, X-ray, Accident, Out-patient, Laboratory, Gynecological Bronchoscopic

## STAFF

### Medical Director

Florence Polk, M.D.

### Business Manager

Harriet E. Mitchell

### ATTENDING MEDICAL STAFF

*Physician-in-Chief*  
L. Napoleon Boston, M.D.

### Associates

Frieda Baumann, M.D.  
Isabel Balph, M.D.

### Assistant

Anna E. Gaydos, M.D.

*Gynecologist-in-Chief*  
Catharine Macfarlane, M.D.

### Associates

Margaret Castex-Sturgis, M.D.  
Faith S. Fetterman, M.D.

### Assistant

Dorothy L. Ashton, M.D.

*Obstetrician-in-Chief*  
Lida Stewart-Cogill, M.D.

### Associate

Ann G. Taylor, M.D.

### Assistant

Virginia Lane, M.D.

*Surgeon-in-Chief*  
J. Stewart Rodman, M.D.

### Attending Surgeons

Hubley R. Owen, M.D.  
William Gilmour, M.D.  
Allan Parker, M.D.

### Orthopedist

Walter G. Elmer, M.D.

### Pediatrician

Emily P. Bacon, M.D.

### Assistants

Jean Crump, M.D.  
Hortense Ermann, M.D.

### Oto-Laryngologist

Margaret F. Butler, M.D.

### Assistant

Emily Lois Van Loon, M.D.

### Ophthalmologist

Mary Buchanan, M.D.

### Gastro-enterologist

Mary M. Spears, M.D.

### Dermatologist

Joseph V. Klauder, M.D.

### Assistant

Samuel Wolf, M.D.

### Syphilologist

Mary Nelson, M.D.

### Consultant in Neurology

George Wilson, M.D.

### Consultant in Psychiatry

Alice E. Johnson, M.D.

*Consultant in Bronchoscopia and Esophagoscopy*  
Gabriel Tucker, M.D.

### Dentist

Leo Collins, D.D.S.

### Director of the Laboratory

Florence K. Polk, M.D.

### Technician

Helen F. Barsley

### Surgical Pathologist

Helen Ingleby, M.D., B.S., London; M.R.C.P.,

### Röntgenologist

Jacob H. Vastine, M.D.

### Anesthetist

Julia H. Hardin, M.D.

### Internes

Elizabeth Fulton, M.D.  
Esther Peh, M.D.  
Eugenia Fronczak, M.D.  
Ruth Thompson, M.D.  
Grace Chen, M.D.  
Matilda Stander, M.D.

### Director of Nurses

Gertrude McCormick, R.N.

### Dietitian

Helen Taggart

### Pharmacist

Ethel Scheinfeld

### DISPENSARY MAIN HOSPITAL

### Medicine

L. Napoleon Boston, M.D.

### Clinician

Isabel Balph, M.D.

### Assistants

Helen Angelucci, M.D.  
Clara Davis, M.D.  
Florence Polk, M.D.

### Gastro-enterology

Mary M. Spears, M.D.

### Assistants

Virginia Alexander, M.D.  
Florence K. Polk, M.D.

### Surgery

### Chief

J. Stewart Rodman, M.D.

### Clinician

Theodore Cianfrani, M.D.

### Orthopedics

Walter G. Elmer, M.D.

### Gynecology

### Chief

Catharine Macfarlane, M.D.

### Clinicians

Margaret Castex-Sturgis, M.D.  
Dorothy L. Ashton, M.D.  
Winifred S. Blampin, M.D.

### Assistants

Eleanor Goldberg, M.D.  
Mary J. McIlvaine, M.D.  
Mary Noble Smith, M.D.

### Urology

Faith S. Fetterman, M.D.

### Obstetrics

### Chief

Lida Stewart-Cogill, M.D.

### Clinicians

Ann G. Taylor, M.D.  
Mary J. McIlvaine, M.D.

### Assistant

Virginia Lane, M.D.

### Volunteer Clinical Secretary

Miss Annie D. Wells

### Assistant

Miss Katherine Rambo

### Pediatrics

### Chief

Emily P. Bacon, M.D.

### Clinicians

Jean Crump, M.D.  
Hortense Ermann, M.D.  
Marie Finkelstein, M.D.

### Assistants

Catharine Vanderbilt, M.D.  
Jean Gowing, M.D.  
Ann Catherine Arthurs, M.D.

### Oto-Laryngology

### Chief

Margaret F. Butler, M.D.

### Clinicians

Emily Lois Van Loon, M.D.  
Ann Catherine Arthurs, M.D.

### Ophthalmology

### Chief

Mary Buchanan, M.D.

### Assistant

Clara Israeli, M.D.

### Dermatology

### Chief

Joseph V. Klauder, M.D.

### Assistant

Samuel Wolf, M.D.

### Dental Clinic

### Chief

Leo Collins, D.D.S.

### SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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Mrs. Thomas Peyton

### Assistant

Miss Ann Thomas

### Volunteer Secretary

Mrs. Elizabeth Olden

### AMY S. BARTON DISPENSARY

### Resident

Harriet E. MacSorley, M.D.

### Obstetrics

### Chief

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### Clinicians

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Matilda Beaver, M.D.

### Surgery

### Chief

J. Stewart Rodman, M.D.

### Gynecology

### Chief

Catharine Macfarlane, M.D.

### Clinician

Eleanor Goldberg, M.D.

### Nose and Throat

### Chief

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### Clinician

Emily Lois Van Loon, M.D.

### Veneral Disease

Carrie Weaver Smith, M.D.

### Medicine

L. Napoleon Boston, M.D.

### Clinicians

Horace Conway, M.D.  
Florence Polk, M.D.

### Pediatrics

### Chief

Emily P. Bacon, M.D.

### Clinician

Rose Frank, M.D.

### SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

### Director

Eleanor Lee

### Volunteer

Mrs. J. David Hoyer

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DR. AMELIA L. HESS  
MISS ANNIE M. MILLER

*Board of Managers*

President, MRS. J. A. POTTS  
Secretary, MISS A. M. MILLER  
Treasurer, MISS B. M. HOMAN

# Woman's Southern Homeopathic Hospital

739 SOUTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## *The Hospital for the Patient of Moderate Means*

MISSOURIA F. MARTIN, R.N., Superintendent

*Services Rendered*

Founded: 1896

Bed Capacity: 110

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat,  
X-ray, Out-patient, Laboratory



## STAFF

## HONORARY MEMBERS

Dr. Amelia Hess  
Dr. Ida Virginia Reel

## CONSULTING STAFF

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Dr. G. Harlen Wells  
Dr. W. Van Buren  
Dr. Frederica Gladwin

*Department of Surgery*  
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Dr. Gustav Van Lennep

*Department of Pediatrics*  
Dr. C. Sigmund Raue  
Dr. John Redman

*Department of Gynecology*  
Dr. A. Korndorfer

*Department of Neurology*  
Dr. W. Lawrence Hicks

*Department of Anesthesia*  
Dr. James Godfrey  
Dr. Wayne Killian

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Dr. Margaret B. Webster  
Dr. Lydia W. Stokes  
Dr. Raymond Harris  
Dr. Wm. Morford  
JR. ATTENDING  
Dr. R. J. McGrath

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Dr. Wm. M. Sylvius  
Dr. John A. Brooke  
Dr. T. C. Geary  
Dr. Thomas Doyle

*Department of Obstetrics*

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Dr. J. B. Bert  
Dr. Joseph Coscarello  
Dr. Chas. W. Dunn

*Department of Gynecology*

## CHIEF ASSOCIATES

Dr. N. F. Lane  
Dr. J. B. Bert  
Dr. W. C. Mercer  
Dr. N. F. Paxson

*Department of Roentgenology*

## CHIEF

Dr. Walter C. Barker

*Department of Rhinology-Laryngology-Ophthalmology*

## CHIEF ASSOCIATES

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Dr. Carol F. Haines  
Dr. H. Bailey Chalfont  
Dr. Howard Busler

*Department of Pathology*

## CHIEF

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*Department of Anesthesia*  
Dr. Henry S. Ruth

*Department of Urology*

## CHIEF ASSOCIATES

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Dr. Leander Tori  
*Department of Dermatology*  
CHIEF

Dr. H. E. Twining

*Department of Oral Surgery*

## CHIEF ASSOCIATES

Dr. James R. Cameron  
Dr. George V. Boyko

## RESIDENTS

Dr. Arthur Hirschhorn, Chief  
Dr. George Walker

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Dr. W. F. Baker  
Dr. G. H. Bickley  
Dr. A. J. Blakely  
Dr. R. G. Blood  
Dr. N. Blumberg  
Dr. A. D. Bove  
Dr. F. S. Bowman  
Dr. R. W. Brust  
Dr. A. Cohen  
Dr. E. B. Craig  
Dr. A. P. Deak  
Dr. B. K. Fletcher  
Dr. L. Goldstein  
Dr. J. M. E. Hindsen  
Dr. F. L. Hughes  
Dr. J. E. Hume  
Dr. E. R. Hunter  
Dr. W. T. Killian  
Dr. R. D. Killen  
Dr. W. McKeever  
Dr. Mary T. Nelson  
Dr. R. W. Rubin

Dr. H. S. Snyderman  
Dr. W. Sussman  
Dr. O. A. Vroom, Jr.  
Dr. O. B. Wait  
Dr. H. M. Eberhard  
Dr. O. H. Paxson  
Dr. E. R. Snader, Jr.  
Dr. W. J. Snyder

*Orthopedic Surgery*

Dr. A. M. Rechtman

*General Surgery*

Dr. F. E. Bristol  
Dr. J. M. Gagliardi  
Dr. F. L. Hughes  
Dr. E. R. Hunter  
Dr. G. J. Schwartz  
Dr. W. Sussman  
Dr. L. Vaccaro  
Dr. A. C. Wood

*Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat*

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Dr. M. S. Ersner  
Dr. R. M. Brickbauer  
Dr. C. B. Hollis  
Dr. G. W. MacKenzie  
Dr. W. G. Sheneley  
Dr. B. H. Shuster

*Gynecological*

Dr. E. B. Craig

*Pediatrics*

Dr. A. J. Blakely  
Dr. B. K. Fletcher  
Dr. H. S. Snyderman

*Anesthesia*

Dr. E. A. Tyler



# Women's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia

20TH STREET, SUSQUEHANNA AVENUE AND DAUPHIN STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Founded:* 1882

*Bed Capacity:* 200

*Services Rendered*  
General Hospital



## STAFF

### HOSPITAL CONSULTING STAFF

Francis O. Gross, M.D.  
Oliver Sloan Haines, M. D.  
C. Sigmund Raue, M.D.  
Herbert S. Northrup, M.D.  
John Dean Elliott, M.D.  
Joseph M. Caley, M.D.  
J. Lewis Van Tine, M.D.  
Warren C. Mercer, M.D.  
Joseph W. Post, M.D.  
F. C. Benson, M.D.

### HOSPITAL ACTIVE STAFF

Theodore P. Gittens, M.D.  
I. Le Roy Walker, M.D.

John B. Szall, M.D.  
A. F. Caraccialo, M.D.  
Wm. F. Griggs, M.D.  
Ralf Bernstein, M.D.  
Harry M. Eberhard, M.D.  
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Joseph Hepburn, Ph.D.  
Donald R. Ferguson, M.D.  
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J. Robert Rochester, M.D.  
Arthur Hartley, M.D.  
Samuel W. Clover, M.D.  
Frank F. Barthmaier, M.D.  
Richard W. Saver, M.D.  
Edwin O. Geckeler, M.D.  
Francis S. Hughes, M.D.  
Joseph A. Cosacarello, M.D.

Saverio F. Brunetti, M.D.  
Nathaniel F. Lane, M.D.  
B. Frank Biscoe, M.D.  
Robert S. Knapp, M.D.  
Frederick Wm. Meng, M.D.  
Leon T. Ashcraft, M.D.  
H. W. Lambert, M.D.  
Joseph V. F. Clay, M.D.  
J. R. Coiswell, M.D.  
Chas. J. V. Fries, M.D.  
Clyde F. Zapf, Jr., M.D.  
J. Ernest Spaulding, M.D.  
Henry Brooks Harvey, M.D.  
Geo. A. Happ, M.D.

Richard W. Larer, M.D.  
Edwin E. Geckeler, M.D.  
Urania Tyrrel, M.D.  
Henry Brooks Harvey, M.D.  
M. H. Karfunkle, D.D.S.  
C. R. McClure, M.D.

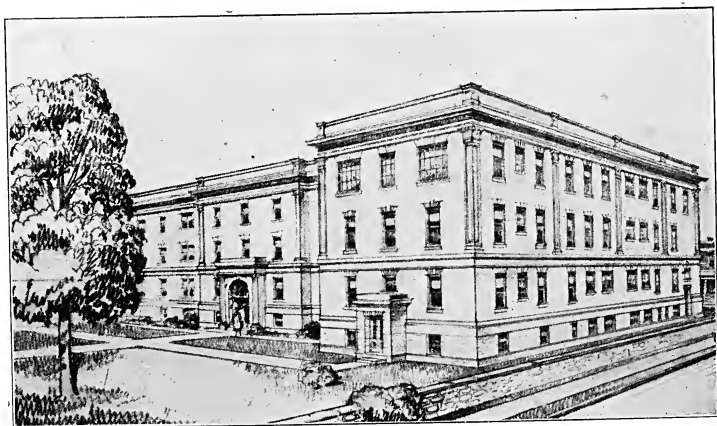
### HONORARY STAFF

S. C. Wessels, M.D.  
W. B. Monford, M.D.  
W. S. Barris, M.D.  
Mary A. Cooke, M.D.  
Wm. J. Berkenstock, M.D.  
H. Bailey Chalfont, M.D.

*(Continued on Next Page)*



WOMEN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL  
NURSES' HOME



WOMEN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL  
NEW MATERNITY BUILDING

Women's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, situated at 20th Street, Susquehanna Avenue and Dauphin Street was Chartered in 1882. This charter states that the object of the Women's Homeopathic Association of Pennsylvania shall be to establish and maintain a Homeopathic Medical, Surgical and Maternity Hospital, with a school of nursing connected therewith, and that the existence of the Association shall be perpetual. Also that applicants of all classes shall be admitted to the institution upon the most liberal terms consistent with its proper management and the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. Therefore, men, women and children are admitted for treatment. Owing to the name of the hospital, people are sometimes mistaken in thinking men are excluded.

The property is owned by women who are members of the Women's Homeopathic Association; is governed by an Executive Board of twenty-one women, who are ably assisted by an efficient auxiliary. The Executive Board annually elects an Advisory Board of seven men whom they may consult as occasion demands.

The origin of this hospital was due to the philanthropic motives of a group of earnest women anxious to aid humanity. They soon interested other women and formed the Association which still exists. Then with infinite courage and barely \$150.00 at their command, they decided to establish a new hospital, and for this purpose secured a charter.

That the courage of this group of women was justified is proved by the fact that their ideals appealed to two generous friends of homeopathy, Mr. Charles D. Reed and his brother, Mr. Gideon L. Reed, whose liberality enabled the Association to purchase two and two-thirds acres of land, bounded by 20th Street, Susquehanna Avenue, Dauphin and Uber Streets. This lot was almost in the country at that time but the City was growing rapidly, and there were no hospitals in that locality. It was near the park and near several factories and the railroad.

These zealous women were anxious to open a hospital at once, so they let their needs be known and as a result Miss Mary Jeans, noted for her philanthropy, came to their assistance by purchasing two small houses on 20th Street near the present hospital. These she rented to the Association for a nominal sum. After her death these houses were deeded to the hospital. Here on March 12, 1884, the hospital was formally opened. One house was used exclusively for a Maternity, the other for general cases.

The gift of the Reed brothers had provided a nucleus for the building fund, which was gradually increased by hard work and persistent effort.

Ground was broken on the new lot in July, 1884, but the main building was not finished and ready for occupancy until October, 1887. It was named the Herring Building in honor of Dr. Constantine Herring, the father of Homeopathy in Philadelphia.

Half a century ago complete Asepsis had not been discovered, or formulated, so there was special need for a separate building for Maternity cases to protect them from dangerous infections. Consequently such a building was next erected on the hospital grounds and opened in March, 1898. It was the first separate maternity building in Philadelphia under the care of Homeopathic physicians.

However great the need for new buildings the Executive Board has always been conservative about starting new construction, but step by step the hospital has grown. Starting with two small houses with but 12 beds, it has now on the grounds: the original Herring Building, to which a large addition was made soon after the Spanish war, when the demand for more room for men patients made such an addition imperative; a fine, large, new Maternity building, opened in 1925, which is supplied with the most modern equipment; a Home for Nurses, which must soon be enlarged; and a Children's Building which is bright and sunny. A recent donation has enabled the Executive Board to place heliograph glass in all its windows so that the health giving actinic rays may penetrate the wards.

The oldest portion of the Children's Building was built with funds raised by the family and friends of Dr. Adolph Lippe and was called the Lippe Building in his honor. It was originally used as an Isolated Pavilion for contagious diseases, but the laws of the City made it necessary to send all such cases to the Municipal Hospital.

At the present time, 1930, the hospital has 200 beds. It is given full rating by the Pennsylvania State Board of Medical Education and Licensure, and by the College of Surgeons. The Training School for Nurses is fully accredited by the State Board of Regents, and the hospital is endorsed by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.





## The Visiting Nurse Society of Philadelphia

THE oldest agency in the city for public health nursing and the only one that provides bedside care for the sick in their own homes.

Founded in 1886, by Mrs. William Furness Jenks, with 1 nurse, 1 room, \$100.00, it had in 1929 a budget of \$276,365.00, a staff of 118 graduate registered nurses; a central office at 1340 Lombard Street, and branch offices in

WEST PHILADELPHIA  
NORTH PHILADELPHIA  
GERMANTOWN AND  
CHESTNUT HILL  
KENSINGTON AND FRANKFORD  
MANAYUNK

The object of the Society is to render the best possible nursing care and health supervision to families in their homes.

The Society offers nursing service for general medical, surgical, chronic, and communicable disease cases; has a complete maternity service; will assist at operations in the home; has also a Nutrition Department, an Occupational Therapy Department, and maintains six health centers. These services are offered throughout the city to all ages, regardless of race, color, or creed.

## HOW TO GET A VISITING NURSE

Telephone: PENNYPACKER 1421

### For the Regular Service

Regular Service Hours, 8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. No fixed hour can be promised. The more seriously ill patients are visited first. Sundays and holidays only essential visits are made.

Cost of a visit is \$1.00. The nurse collects as large a part of this fee as the patient can afford, giving the same service, however, to those unable to pay.

Visiting nurses cannot respond to night calls except in confinement cases. If in the judgment of the General Director and the physician a night nurse is required, such a nurse is procured from a nurses' directory, the patient if possible defraying the cost. For those unable to pay, the Society has a special fund.

**A NURSE IS SENT IN RESPONSE TO EVERY NEW CALL, BUT CARE IS CONTINUED ONLY WHEN A PHYSICIAN IS IN ATTENDANCE**

MEMBER OF WELFARE FEDERATION

### For the Hourly Service

Hours, 8.30 A. M. to 8.30 P. M. Call before 8.30 A. M. for a morning visit, before 1.30 P. M. for an afternoon visit, before 5 P. M. for an evening visit.

The Society will endeavor to send a nurse as nearly as possible at the time desired.

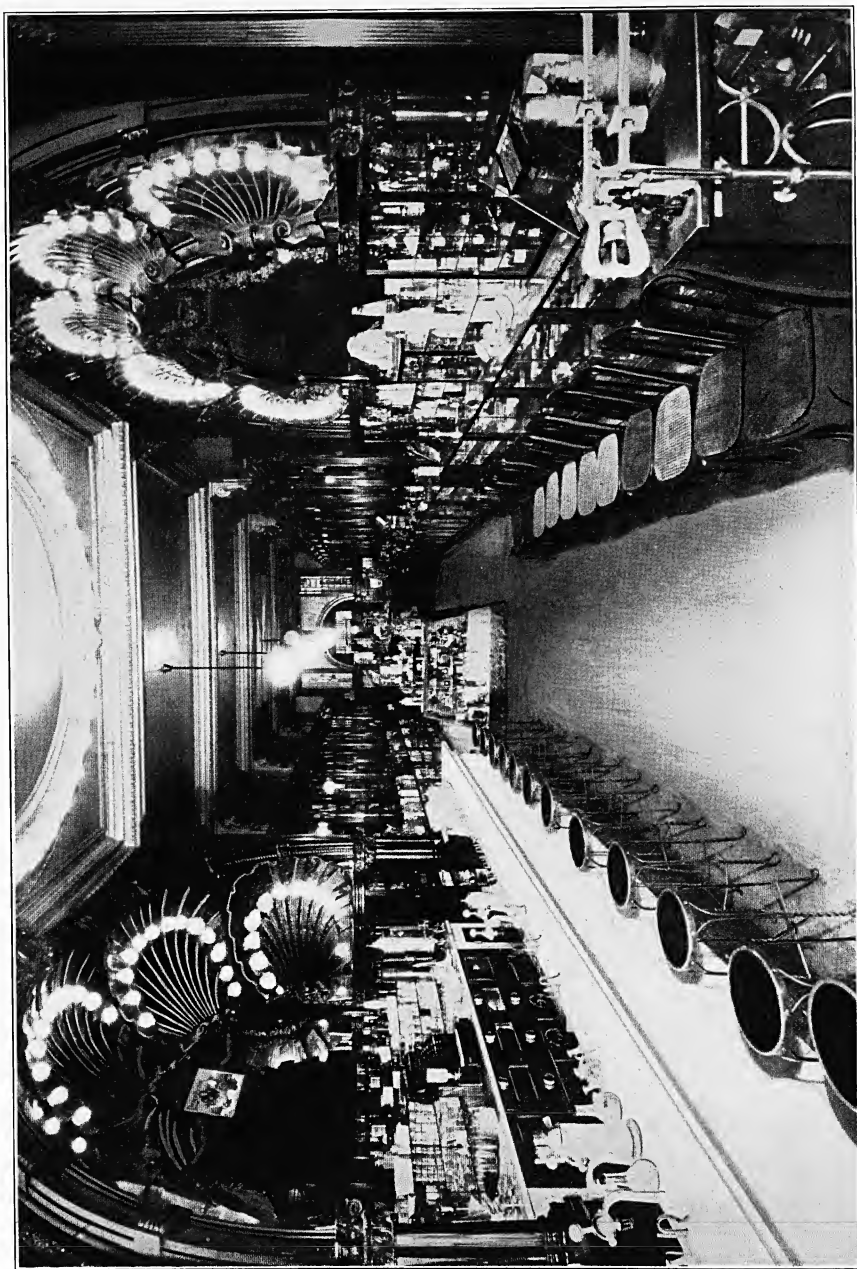
Charge, \$1.75 per hour; after 5 P. M., \$2.25 per hour.

### For the Maternity Service

Any hour, day or night, for service at time of confinement.

Charge for service at time of delivery, \$5.00. Postnatal care, \$1.25 per visit. Prenatal and postnatal care are given throughout the city.

Service at time of confinement in all districts except South Philadelphia.



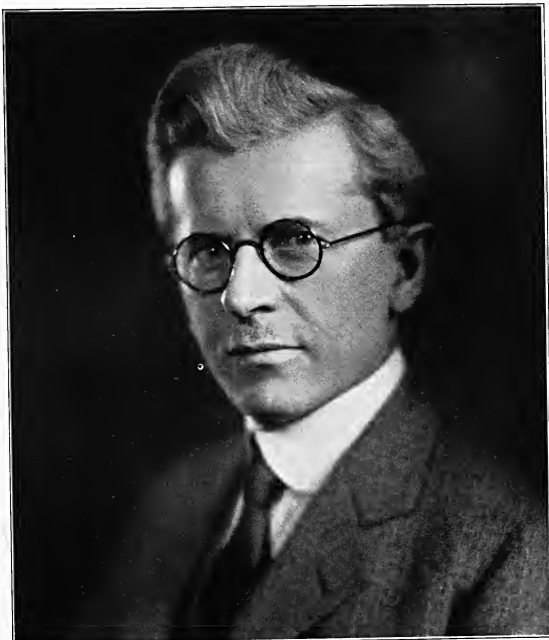
THE ATTRACTIVE INTERIOR OF THE CENTRAL LLEWELLYN'S—1518 CHESTNUT STREET

## LLEWELLYN'S

*Philadelphia's Standard Drug Store*  
By S. W. LEIDICH, *President*

FOR nearly two centuries Philadelphia has ranked as one of the world centers of medicine, her lasting glory founded on great names, fine hospitals and famous institutions of learning. During the last seventy-five years these individual and group agencies for relief of suffering and defense against disease have counted Llewellyn's an indispensable ally in the sleepless battle for health. It, too, has come to be one of the city's institutions—a drug store known here and throughout the nation as an exemplar of ethical efficiency.

Since the day when its doors first were opened, far back when



S. W. LEIDICH, *President*



Lincoln's tall form began to tower against the horizons of Time, Llewellyn's prime purpose has been the dispensing of *fresh pure drugs in prescriptions accurately compounded*. That was the founder's ideal, and never in the long span of its existence has this aim been altered. Regardless of trade revolutions in its field, this drug store has steered true to the course of being the doctor's dependable aide.

As three generations of Philadelphia's foremost practitioners have testified, its service to physicians and surgeons never has been made a secondary consideration. With equipment that has kept pace with progress, and



manned by the highest type of graduate pharmacists, it has not only typified the best existing standards but continued to set new ones. Its name has become a synonym for that quality of service which every doctor desires.

For more than thirty years the writer of these lines has devoted his time, thought, and personal attention to the perpetuation of these high purposes. Assisted by a carefully chosen staff of competent druggists he has omitted nothing within his power to increase the prestige of Llewellyn's, and professional and public response to this effort has made necessary an extension of this service. Last year a branch Llewellyn's was opened at Ardmore, and as soon as suitable locations

can be secured in other parts of the city and its metropolitan area, additional branches will be opened.

This extension of service will involve no deviation from the basic principles that have guided Llewellyn's for three-quarters of a century. As with the parent store, each branch will be in close touch with the recently inaugurated Llewellyn Laboratories for the compounding and manufacture of specialties for office use of physicians. Each will have for its first service the same skill and accuracy in prescriptions as have made the original institution Philadelphia's Standard Drug Store.

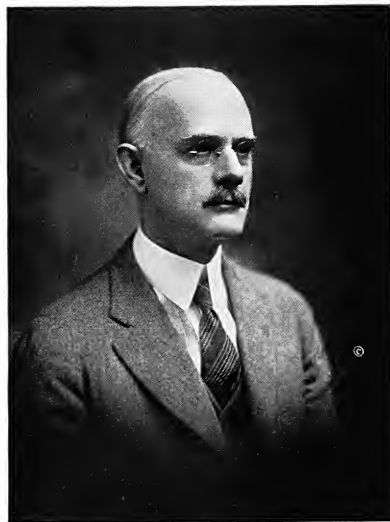
Recognizing the physician and the surgeon as prior con-

siderations, all Llewellyn drug stores will continue the practices which have won and held the confidence of the profession. The same personal attention that has been accorded for years past will be continued.

Meantime, in addition to this prescription service for doctors and patients, all Llewellyn stores will continue to carry complete lines of household drugs and sick-room needs, and such toiletries as custom has established among the stocks of an ethical drug store.

I can promise you full compliance with the best traditions of the past, and beyond this a constant accord with the advancing needs of science and health.





AMBROSE HUNSBERGER, PH.M.

The portrait above depicts the owner of the drug store operated under the title of Hunsberger-Apothecary, now in its third decade of Prescription Service, at 1600 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

During this period the owner has adhered strictly to his original purpose of specializing in Prescription Compounding. This service is being utilized by discriminating patrons, medical and lay, in constantly increasing numbers. Delivery of prescriptions is made throughout the City, State and Nation. New therapeutic agents are constantly being added to unusually complete stocks. No effort is spared in gathering from the far corners of the earth the invaluable remedies upon which the Doctor depends in times of emergency. Many formulas requiring special manipulation or uncommon ingredients are referred here by Medical Specialists. Competent Prescriptionists, all Registered Graduates, stand ready to serve. They are not permitted to exploit the misfortunes of the sick to make up a "sales quota." On the contrary, they are required to render a dignified and sympathetic service, distinctly professional in character. Adequate equipment is maintained through constant replenishment. Absurd and unrelated "side lines," with their distracting atmosphere, are excluded. Every effort is directed toward rendering the maximum of service in the cause of Health Conservation. Hunsberger-Apothecary, is one of the few remaining drug stores that still adheres to the fine old tradition of disclosing the identity of the responsible owner-in-fact in its business title.

While the owner of Hunsberger-Apothecary has concentrated most of his energy on Prescription Compounding, he has not shirked his professional and civic duties, serving in many capacities, including the following: President, and Member Executive Committee, National Association Retail Druggists; President, and Chairman War Defense Committee, Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association; Chairman, House of Delegates, Member of Council, and Vice-President, American Pharmaceutical Association; President and Secretary, Philadelphia Branch, American Pharmaceutical Association; President, Philadelphia Association Retail Druggists; Chairman Committee Business Research, National Conference Pharmaceutical Research; Secretary and Trustee, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; Official Federal Prohibition Bureau; Member Committee on Cost of Medical Care.

He has also written numerous papers on pharmaceutical topics including a contribution on "The Practice of Pharmacy under the Volstead Act" to a symposium conducted by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

He is a member of many business and professional bodies and an Associate Fellow of the American Medical Association.

# FRANK E. MORGAN & SONS

*Apothecaries*

IMPORTERS , MANUFACTURERS  
DISPENSERS

1629 WALNUT STREET  
Philadelphia, Pa.



THE DRUG-STORE at 1629 Walnut Street, known as "Morgan's Pharmacy," has never obtained any of its wide celebrity by means of newspaper advertisement. Even its modest fronting on the street has never been made prominent by outward show. It was established by Mr. Frank E. Morgan, of Concord, N. H., who originally opened the store at Sixteenth and Race Streets in 1880. Six years later the location was changed to 1412-14 Walnut Street where an unfortunate fire on February 10, 1889, compelled an immediate second removal to 1629 Walnut Street, near the corner of Seventeenth Street, where it has continued to the present time.

In establishing a reliable store of its kind, the proprietor, realizing the vast responsibility incurred in compounding prescriptions, arranged there should be a room devoted to that purpose and that no prescription or medicine should be dispensed without being checked as to ingredients and quantities by some one other than the compounder. This policy was rigidly adhered to. A corps of prescription clerks was employed to compound prescriptions in a department isolated from the general store and devoted to that purpose only. Nothing but the BEST was used and constant supervision for deterioration was exercised.

As new approved mediums and methods for the preparation of medicines came in existence they were adopted and an immediate supply of material was placed in stock. This included ampoules which have become so useful and universally employed as to almost revolutionize the practice of medicine. Morgan's Drug-store was among the foremost, if not the first, to manufacture the ampoule in the United States. On the introduction of salvarsan its immense possibilities were at once recognized and primarily Philadelphia and its vicinity were supplied almost entirely through the efforts of this store. So also Morgan's Pharmacy was the first to supply the Chinese drug, Ephedrin, being for a long while the only place in the United States where it could be obtained.

Knowing how urgently many medicines were needed, every effort was made to insure prompt deliveries.

Also believing that success is not often obtained without merit, every exertion was made to give the best service to physicians and patients, constant care and supervision at all times being used as the one possible means. This is attested in the motto adopted by the proprietor, "Semper paratus semper fidelis."

*Frank E. Morgan.*

FRANK E. MORGAN, *President*

JACOB M. BAER, *Manager*



FREDERICK W. HAUSSMANN

**F**ORTY-EIGHT years ago, a little German family consisting of father, mother and four boys came to America—the land of untold wealth and opportunity. Six months later, the father died. Alone with her four boys, the mother struggled on, through hardship and privation, to supply the needs of her family. A few years later the oldest boy, then about 14, wandered into a pharmacy at Fourth and Noble Streets, Philadelphia, and asked for a “job.” This boy was Frederick W. Haussmann.

From apprentice boy to Master of Pharmacy, Frederick W. Haussmann mounted the ladder of success. He decided to study pharmacy while in the employ of Christian Weiss at the southwest corner of Sixth and Girard Avenue. In 1889, he graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and became so devoted to his profession that, after many years of faithful and untiring service, his employer gave him part ownership in the store. In 1918, Weiss' Pharmacy became Haussmann's Pharmacy, due to the death of Mr. Weiss in October of that year.

Under the leadership of Frederick W. Haussmann, the little old-fashioned drug store with its red and green globes became transformed into a modern pharmacy. Realizing the need of large quarters, Mr. Hauss-

mann purchased three stores at the southeast corner of Sixth and Girard Avenue. Modern in all details and equipped with the finest stock of crude drugs and herbs, he spared no expense in making this a truly ethical pharmacy. No soda fountain, candy department or cigar cases dominate the atmosphere of Haussmann's Pharmacy. Biologicals are properly cared for by means of electric refrigeration. Prescriptions are compounded by competent, accurate pharmacists. Frederick W. Haussmann established an ethical pharmacy for the community and a spotless reputation for himself.

In June, 1929, the College of Pharmacy conferred upon him the degree of Master of Pharmacy. In July, 1929, after a very short illness, his busy career came to an end. His death was mourned by thousands who knew and loved him. The memory of his many kind deeds and high ideals will live in the hearts of his associates forever.

As a lasting tribute to their departed employer, the personnel of Haussmann's Pharmacy will carry on the noble work which he began. The pharmacy at Sixth and Girard Avenue will continue in his name and in his honor, under the guidance of his principles and noble ideals.

## Alcluyd—Charmed Retreat for Convalescents and Others

**G**OING back to Nature is an easy matter, if it is Alcluyd in the hills and vales of Chester County, adjacent to Devon and within a few minutes by motor to Wayne and Berwyn, with every anticipated want available.

For about thirty years this part of the country has enjoyed a prestige all its own for Nature's endowments as expressed in an unnumbered variety of trees, shrubbery, a limpid stream through the vale and verdure that expresses in all shades of green as the seasons come and wane.

It is not only a bird sanctuary as well but a haven for any sick person and distressed mind where, in exceptionally wholesome environment, vistas, atmosphere, limitless attractions and carefully directed personal attention of Dr. Elisabeth A. Ryder, Neurologist and her assistant, Della H. Williams, Physician and Surgeon, with the services of Miss Grace G. K. Ryder, resident manager, and one's own physician, if desired, response to treatment and rest may be

relied upon to effect restoration to the limit of the patient's physical capacity.

A number of specially designed small buildings on the tract are desirable adjuncts to the main building, known as Kelso House, latter being spacious and attractively furnished, with an alluring lobby wherein convalescents may meet and enjoy musical and other diversion.

A feature of Alcluyd is its own herd of prize Guernsey cattle and their wonderful golden milk, always available. Motor trips are another diversion, the Main Line section furnishing the setting and making possible, the lure for the convalescent where miles may be covered away from the principal roads along which the scenic beauty of the famed Chester Valley ever presents itself.

Services are unobtrusively efficient, food excellent and abundant. The gardens provide vegetables in abundance and in season, fruit from their own trees is provided. In fact, Alcluyd is a show place that should be visited by any person interested, individually or for another.

## Junker's Dietetic Breads Scientifically Baked

**C**HEMISTRY has no small part in the preparation that is vogue in the bakery established by Jules Junker, in 1868. Then all bakery products were more or less products of methods as old as the times and, with due respect to the founder of the business and his personal attention, there were, at that time, no better bakery goods available.

In later years, however, many changes, mainly due to supported theories about flour and their chemical analyses, and the enlightenment that was concurrent with the outgrowth of old and discarded notions, had much to do with the production of bread, of various flours and methods of baking for certain purposes.

Dietetic breads were the result and now we have, whole wheat, gluten bread, pulled bread and other types wherein the food values are retained and represent highest content in proteins and lowest starch content.

No small part of the scientific preparation and processes are the result of laboratory tests,

daily practiced in the Junker bakery and the use of certified raw milk, sterilized wheat flour and all other ingredients known to be pure after tests.

During the past twelve years the business has been under the unremitting direction of Joseph A. Dundas, as General Manager, and his personal attention to every detail has been expressed in bigger business and broader fields of distribution, notably an acquisition of trade from a greater number of physicians and institutions than ever before.

Mr. Dundas has indicated that the exactions of scientific minds of the times, notably among the medical profession, have been incentives to this old baking establishment to keep apace with the modern demands and provide such bakery goods as wanted for children and convalescents, also diabetic sufferers and others, whose physical conditions are such as to respond to certain blends and formulae, as expressed in the health-giving products of the Junker bakery.

## OF INTEREST TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

*The Resolutions . . .* passed at the meeting of The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania in Erie, October 2, 1929, we believe, are of interest to the entire medical profession of the State. The following excerpts are especially important and timely:

**“Whereas:**

Much misinformation is promulgated today on the question of diets, causing the introduction in the American diet of food fads.

Very few of these food fads can take the place of the older staple foods, good meat, dairy products, green vegetables, fruits and the better grades of bread prepared from white flour.

The allegation that white bread, meat or any other staple food, when employed in mixed diet is responsible for certain grave illnesses, is not supported by scientific facts.

***Therefore be it resolved that:***

We desire in the public interest, to place on record that in our opinion:

1. The exaggerated claims for various fad foods are entirely unwarranted by scientific evidence or practical experience; and the advertising and other propaganda furthering their substitution for the older articles of diet should be condemned.
2. The danger of nutritional deficiencies has been grossly exaggerated. No food is a perfect food; but a diet consisting of dairy products (especially milk), leafy vegetables, fruits, meats and easily digested starches for heat and energy, furnishes an excess of all food factors necessary for proper growth and nutrition and resistance to disease.
3. Any variation from normal diet should only be prescribed by a properly trained adviser after a careful study of the dietary requirements of the individual seeking advice.”

*Reproduced for the information of the medical profession of the State of Pennsylvania by the*

**PHILADELPHIA BAKERS' CLUB**



## Ideal Health Resorts on South Jersey Coast

*Wildwood and Wildwood Crest, N. J., have much to offer for the upbuilding and maintaining of health.*



TYPICAL BEACH SCENE AT WILDWOOD, N. J.

**W**ILDWOOD and WILDWOOD CREST, twin resorts situated on an island in the Atlantic Ocean off the southern coast of New Jersey, afford a myriad of advantages and pleasures which have made them a high place among the most popular resorts in the United States.

The natural advantages which have been developed to the highest degree in

comparatively recent years by the founders of the two resorts are heritages from the time when the Indians of the Lenni-Lenape Tribe made the resorts their vacation headquarters centuries ago.

The same wide sloping beach from which the Indians launched their canoes and taught their children to swim is still a boasted possession of the two resorts.

This beach, two hundred yards wide from Boardwalk to the ocean in some places, has come to be recognized generally as the safest bathing beach along the Atlantic Coast. Free of treacherous gullies and eddies, it provides a safe place for bathing and swimming for even the most timid of vacationists.

The health giving baths, ideal climatic conditions and other natural advantages for which the Lenni-Lenape Indians were ready to fight other tribes which tried to invade their private vacation-land, have been retained, and have been improved by the addition of comforts and luxuries best suited to the present day conception of resort life.

Losing none of their original advantages, the resorts have added other special appeals. For instance, the ultra violet health-giving rays of the sun, which reach their ultimate in health-giving properties along the ocean, are still available to visitors, but the crude wells of the Indians have been improved by a system of artesian wells that pour forth water that is clean, healthy and palatable.

The numerous fish of various kinds which provided sport and food for the Indians still inhabit the waters adjacent to the two resorts. Tens of thousands of visitors annually find the keenest enjoyment in landing the gamefish which make their home in the Atlantic Ocean,

the back channels or the nearby waters of the Delaware Bay.

With the universal recognition given WILDWOOD and WILDWOOD CREST as vacation and health building resorts has grown an insistent demand each year for additional accommodations for visitors. The two cities have kept pace with these constantly increasing demands, and housing conditions include a wide variety of choice in hotels, cottages, apartments and rooming and boarding houses.

The two resorts are populated by residents who have dedicated themselves to the pleasant occupation of entertainment. Each person in business and each resident is anxious at all times to do anything within their power to add to the pleasure, enjoyment and comfort of the visitors.

Visit these two outstanding resorts and learn just how much real unadulterated pleasure may be obtained from either a short or protracted vacation trip!

Natural beauties of the two resorts include numerous hydrangea and holly bushes native to the soil of many beautiful pine trees. The smell of native pines adds an aromatic and pleasant odor to nearby automobile trips.

Hundreds of thousands of visitors annually disport themselves in the ocean from the safe bathing beach of WILDWOOD and WILDWOOD CREST.

## American Guernsey Cattle Club Greetings to the Medical Profession



### Factor 1

Philadelphia and vicinity has always been noted as having, probably, the Best Milk Supply of any large City.

### Factor 2

Philadelphia and vicinity has always been noted as having, probably, the Best Guernsey Herds;—the first importations from the Island of Guernsey coming to this section as early as 1854.

### Conclusion

The Best Milk Supply is, of course, dependent on the quality of the cattle and on their owners. The entire country generally knows this and appreciates its value.

### GUERNSEY MILK GIVES YOU

33% More Food Value in each Quart.  
Almost 50% Greater Development when used in Child Clinics.

A More Delicious Flavor that helps Invalids and Children to Want It.  
That Golden Guernsey Color.

### One Quart of Guernsey Milk Supplies Protein and Energy Equal to—

#### PROTEINS

7 ounces of Sirloin Steak  
6 ounces of Round Steak  
4.3 Eggs  
3.6 ounces of Fowl

#### ENERGY

11 ounces of Sirloin Steak  
12 ounces of Round Steak  
8.5 Eggs  
10.7 ounces of Fowl



TYPICAL GUERNSEY COW  
(Courtesy of Brookmead Guernsey Dairies, Inc.)

One Guernsey, as shown, will produce enough milk in a year to supply One Quart a day for 20 families.

All Physicians, Dentists, Institutions and Nurses, interested in securing Golden Guernsey Dairy Products should address

**THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB**  
PETERBORO, NEW HAMPSHIRE

## Supported Reasons for Using Golden Guernsey Milk

WERE it within the realm of sound reason to shout the praises of Guernsey milk it should begin by stating that most Guernsey Dairies are ideally maintained and every safeguard taken, even beyond the range of compulsory health regulations, not only to reach the pinnacle in care of the cattle, but in every phase of management, especially in matters of sanitation, to maintain orderly establishments.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club is an organization of doers and its members practically a unit of thought in the direction of betterments that will place the products of the members' farms in undisputed first position, from any angle of management, stock and products.

The medical fraternity may be deeply interested in knowing how typical Guernsey

milk is compared to other types of milk from graded stock and for that reason we append a statement of the natural chemical elements of Guernsey milk which substantiates the unusual merits and quality of that product as against others who consider their product entitled to "high quality" rating.

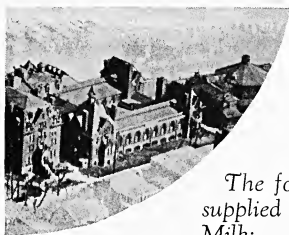
Physicians and dentists will be aroused to new interest, we believe, when these attested figures are analysed. The comparisons are the result of careful analyses based on the chemical contents of one gallon of Guernsey milk, averaging five per-cent butter fat content, arrived at by tests of several choice herds, mainly along the Main Line section and sold to discerning people by the appointed distributor, The Brookmead Guernsey Dairies, to which latter organization we are indebted for the comparative figures appended.

| Chemical Content                                                  | Gallon<br>Guernsey<br>Milk<br>Grains | Other Milk<br>Grains | Greater<br>% |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Sulphur . . . . .<br>(To purify the blood)                        | 6½                                   | 2                    | 350%         |
| Magnesia . . . . .<br>(For the body fluids)                       | 11                                   | 7                    | 57%          |
| Soda . . . . .<br>(To neutralize acids)                           | 42                                   | 29                   | 45%          |
| Potash . . . . .<br>(To prevent body fluids<br>from turning acid) | 105                                  | 75                   | 40%          |
| Phosphorus . . . . .<br>(For repair of cell tissues)              | 45                                   | 36                   | 25%          |
| Lime . . . . .<br>(For the bones and teeth)                       | 84                                   | 70                   | 20%          |

| Chemical Content                                                           | Gallon<br>Guernsey<br>Milk<br>Grains | Other Milk<br>Grains | Greater<br>% |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Chlorides . . . . .<br>(To make acids for stomach<br>and salt for body)    | 60                                   | 56                   | 4 Grs.       |
| Iron . . . . .<br>(To make red blood)                                      | .06                                  | .05                  | 10%          |
| Butter Fat . . . . .<br>(Also contains Vitamin "A"<br>and "B")             | 6.70 Oz.                             | 5.20 Oz.             | 30%          |
| Milk Sugar . . . . .<br>(Makes galactose or food<br>for the brain)         | 6.80                                 | 6.33                 | 47%          |
| Casein . . . . .<br>(The best of all the proteins<br>for blood and muscle) | 4.9                                  | 4.9                  |              |

# SCOTT-POWELL DAIRIES

Supply Many Hospitals and Other Institutions

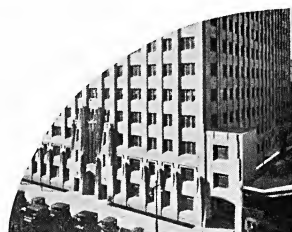


*The following Hospitals and Institutions  
supplied daily with uniformly Pasteurized  
Milk:*

PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES  
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL  
PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL  
HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL  
JEFFERSON HOSPITAL  
PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL (KIRKBRIDE'S)  
U. OF P. GRADUATE HOSPITAL  
MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL  
ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL  
LANKENAU HOSPITAL  
JEWISH HOSPITAL  
U. S. VETERANS HOSPITAL (Philadelphia)  
U. S. VETERANS HOSPITAL (Perryville, Md.)

ST. JOHN'S ORPHANAGE  
GIRARD COLLEGE    PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANAGE    JEWISH SHELTERING ARMS  
ST. EDMOND'S HOME    HOME FOR INDIGENT WIDOWS    OLD MEN'S HOME  
HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD    HOUSE OF ST. MICHAEL'S

*and many other Institutions.*



*We Assume the Responsibility of Maintaining This Record*

**Scott-Powell Dairies**

45TH AND PARRISH STREETS  
PHILADELPHIA

TELEPHONE—EVERGREEN 3040

## MILK In Hospitals and other Institutions

FOR about thirty years last past the minds of the people have been actuated into a broader knowledge of foods and food values than in centuries prior to the dawn of this great era.

Practically each and every day since something new or seemingly worthy has been evolved out of the mass mind. It has affected producers most largely, and consumers too, until the latter class has grown into a state of knowledge that is the impelling factor back of all movements, improvements and methods which, today more than at any time before, spells "good for the entire human family."

Milk as a food and body-builder has held first position all down the ages and more since the standard of excellence has been determined and maintained, with local and Federal Governments assuming the position of joint supervision at every stage and under all circumstances.

Nowadays the consumer of good milk has greater protection and absolute reliance is placed on the uniformity of product throughout the year, whether their pocketbooks or discernment determine it shall be raw milk or the properly pasteurized product.

The Scott-Powell Dairies, located at Forty-fifth and Parrish Streets, is the radial point for the distribution to thousands of yearly customers and amongst this great list it is the purpose of this article to proclaim the products of this old organization broadly for supported reasons and especially because of the unique distinction of serving such scrupulous buyers as the hospitals and many other large institutions, nearly thirty in all.

In the institutions served daily this organization enjoys a rating second to none, based largely on the perfect products produced and delivered always under ideal conditions. These conditions begin at the dairy farms and cover every phase in production from care of the cattle and every phase of the complex operation from point of origin to distribution, throughout which eternal vigilance and inexorable rules govern which, of course, permit of no deviation at any period.

Inquiry brings the statement that all of the hospitals and institutions are served with pasteurized milk which comes into the great plant within as few hours of the milking process as humanly possible and is always prepared scientifically to obtain absolute uniformity in butter-fat and be entirely fit for any of the many uses for which ideal milk is used.

The Scott-Powell Dairies are also large distributors of Golden Guernsey milk and other high grades of milk and cream to meet their special uses, when and where required.

Another product which shows a growing demand is the specialty known as Cheplin's "B." Acidophilus Milk, latter product attracting the attention of the medical fraternity in ever-increasing numbers.

From close personal acquaintance and observation it is unquestionably a duty fairly performed to cite the fact that this old Philadelphia organization has grown into added importance and usefulness due to the adoption of highly approved methods and equipment, not only at the several modern plants of this company but at the dairy farms over which they exercise personal supervision.

In the last analysis, the human element is the larger part of the equation, hence to the directing minds of this great organization, each of the principals in his sphere of duty, assumes certain responsibilities and, together, the concerted and intertwined interests of patrons and producers, find expression in service, well rendered, because of highest ideals and best business practices.



## *"Mighty Oaks from Little Acorns Grow"*

Many years ago, two young men, Samuel B. and Julius J. Amsterdam, opened a modest establishment, operating under the name of Amsterdam Bros., at 26 South 17th Street in Philadelphia. Having been associated with the best known manufacturers in the east, they were backed with long years of experience in this business.

Their High Ideals as to the conduct of the business and a desire to Satisfy both Physician and Patient increased their business and forced them to acquire the entire building.

After 5 years, during which time they established a splendid reputation among the Medical Profession and Satisfied Customers, they were forced to further expand and as a result, a new building was erected at 274 South 20th Street, with the main offices and fitting rooms located there.

This building is considered the most up-to-date Surgical and Orthopedic establishment in the Country, complete fitting rooms, which are private and sanitary afford restful comfort and privacy to their patients, with Separate floors for male and female patients.

An expert staff of male and female attendants are constantly in attendance, with thorough training to follow Physicians Instructions in fitting the patient.

To Keep Step with their progress Amsterdam Bros. have equipped their orthopedic shops with the most modern machinery, which enables them to produce appliances of the highest quality, manufactured strictly in accordance with the desires of the Physician.

Due to the further increase of business, Amsterdam Bros. later secured the services of an expert, Louis Yellin, who had wide experience in various cities throughout the country. He was taken in the business at the time Amsterdam Bros. opened a branch establishment at 1060 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, a branch which met with almost instant success, and which is highly regarded by the medical profession in that territory.

Another branch store at 198 Livingstone Street, Brooklyn, New York, was later opened under the able management of Walter R. Sievers, who had spent years in the business.

The Demand of Physicians in the northern section of Philadelphia was so great that an office, workshop and fitting rooms were established, in June, 1929, at 843 East Allegheny Avenue, thus proving an added convenience to the physician as well as the patients in that vicinity.

The progress of this firm now necessitates the operation of six establishments for the making and fitting of Surgical and Orthopedic appliances, which are at the disposal of the Physicians and their Patients.



**THE ENGELHARDT HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM**  
 LANSDALE AVENUE LANSDALE, PA.  
*For Mental and Nervous Diseases. Capacity, 45 Patients*  
 Founded 1909 By CAROLINA SYLVIA RUTH ENGELHARDT, M. D.



**THE ENGELHARDT HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM**  
 STENTON AVENUE AND GRAVERS LANE CHESTNUT HILL, PA.  
*For Mental and Nervous Diseases. Capacity, 15 Patients*  
 Founded 1922 by CAROLINA SYLVIA RUTH ENGELHARDT, M.D.

## *A Private Hospital and Health Retreat Near Philadelphia*

WHEREIN SPECIAL CARE OF THE MIDDLE-AGED AND THE YOUNG IS ASSURED;  
ALSO AN ANNEX WITH UNUSUAL COMFORTS FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.



ON ONE of the highest ridges in the Chester Valley, famed as a beautiful country-side, 17 miles from Philadelphia in the Select Main Line Section, Dr. Elisabeth A. Ryder, Resident Physician, has, for 30 years, given personal attention to hundreds of well-known people suffering from Nervous Disorders and General Invalidism.

There are several specially designed homes on this 30 acre tract nestled in amidst nature's beautiful and varied tree growths, in great variety.

Flower beds and natural beauty spots dominate the landscape from any point of which the vista is an ever changing lure from self to other and better things—all conducive to calm, quiet repose and rejuvenation.

SCIENTIFIC, EXCLUSIVE, THOROUGH, ETHICAL, RESULTFUL

# ALCLUYD

P. O. Box 97, Berwyn - - - DEVON, PENNSYLVANIA

*Philadelphia Office: No. 506, 1930 CHESTNUT STREET*

---

## "PERFECT REST"

*Retreat Extraordinary for Mental and Nervous Patients*

LANCASTER PIKE  
DEVON, PENNA.

*On the Main Line . . . at the Gateway to Valley Forge*



Recommended by Philadelphia Neurologists

Rates Upon Application



Telephone  
WAYNE 831

G. B. WHEELER  
*Superintendent*

W. H. LEE, ARCHITECT

*Cooperating with the  
Medical Profession and Institutions  
in Philadelphia—World's  
Medical Centre*

SCHAFF BUILDING  
1505 RACE STEET  
PHILADELPHIA

**T**HE fact that Mellin's Food makes the curd of milk soft and flaky when used as the modifier is a matter always to have in mind when it becomes necessary to relieve constipation in the bottle-fed baby; for tough, tenacious masses of casein resulting from the coagulation of ingested milk, not properly modified, are a frequent cause of constipation in infancy.

**Infants fed on milk  
properly modified with  
Mellin's Food  
are not troubled  
with constipation**

### **Constipation in Infancy**

**T**HE fact that Mellin's Food is free from starch and relatively low in dextrins, is another matter for early consideration in attempting to overcome constipation caused from the use of modifiers containing starch or carbohydrate compounds having a high dextrins content.

**T**HE fact that Mellin's Food modifications have a practically unlimited range of adjustment is also worthy of attention when constipation is caused by fat intolerance, or an excess of all food elements, or a daily intake of food far below normal requirements, for all such errors of diet are easily corrected by following the system of infant feeding that employs Mellin's Food as the milk modifier.

### **Mellin's Food A Milk Modifier**



---

*A pamphlet entitled "Constipation in Infancy" and a liberal supply of samples of Mellin's Food will be sent to physicians upon request.*

**MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS**

## Save Children From Diphtheria

Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin or Diphtheria Toxoid gives an active immunity against diphtheria and this immunity may last for years.

National Toxin-Antitoxin is prepared with refined diphtheria Antitoxin obtained from highly immunized goats therefore, should any serum be indicated in later life from equine source, the patient cannot be sensitized to horse serum with National Toxin-Antitoxin. It is safe because each lot is carefully standardized and tested for potency and is of high antigenic or protective value. Injections are practically negligible in young children.

National Diphtheria Toxoid is a carefully tested and standardized diphtheria toxin, detoxified with formaldehyde. Many immunologists claim the Toxoid is more stable, that it gives a more rapid immunity and reactions are less than with T-A-Mixture, particularly in older children and adults.

During Cold Weather Diphtheria occurs more often than during the summer months. Protect young children especially of the pre-school age, because they are more susceptible to diphtheria and their mortality rate is higher.

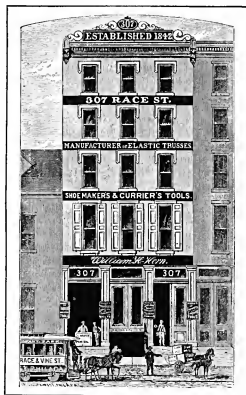
Diphtheria can be wiped out with prophylactic injections of National Toxin-Antitoxin or Diphtheria Toxoid!

A package of Toxin-Antitoxin and Diphtheria Toxoid will be mailed free for clinical trial to physicians mentioning this Journal.

**THE NATIONAL DRUG COMPANY**  
**PHILADELPHIA**  
**U.S.A.**







Our Old Factory  
307 RACE STREET



Our Present Factory  
451-57 NORTH THIRD STREET

THE HOUSE of HORN, now in its eighty-eighth year, is the oldest manufacturer of Trusses, Abdominal Belts, Elastic Hosiery and other Surgical Appliances in existence in this city, the world's medical centre. It was established in 1842 by William H. Horn, the deceased father of our president. William H. Horn, Sr., entered the firm in 1871 and has had approximately sixty years experience. Four generations have faithfully served the public in the past and will continue to do so in the future.

As the introducers of "HORN BRO" Seamless Elastic Hosiery, we are the oldest and best manufacturers of this product in America today. "Progress" is the motto of our house. Quality, comfort and service are always our highest aims. "Horn's Standard" is the world's standard with those who know.

### WILLIAM H. HORN & BROTHER, INC.

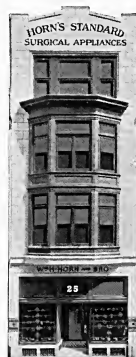
451-53-55-57 North Third Street  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

#### OUR HISTORY

- 1842—Business established.
- 1881—Built our present factory.
- 1901—Built our old fitting rooms.
- 1915—Removed to our present fitting rooms.
- 1930—Now located at our new factory and store.



Our Old Fitting Rooms  
1515 ARCH ST.



Our Present Fitting Rooms  
25 S. 16TH ST.

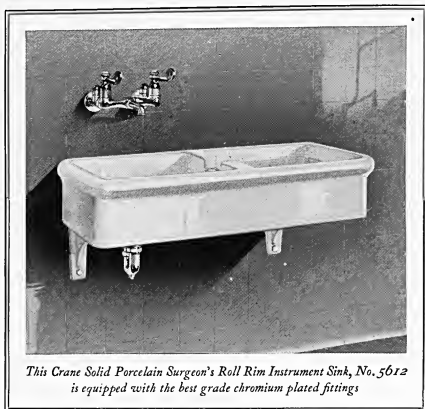
150 Pounds Pressure



CRANE VALVES



2500 Pounds Pressure



*This Crane Solid Porcelain Surgeon's Roll Rim Instrument Sink, No. 5612 is equipped with the best grade chromium plated fittings*

## U.S.P. pharmaceuticals or substitutes... Crane chromium or substitutes?

Medical men, overseeing the purchase of drugs for the hospital pharmacy, would not consider purchasing anything that was not marked U. S. P.

It would be wise to use the same standard in selecting chromium fittings for hospital plumbing appointments.

For the advantages of chromium plate . . . its hardness, its resistance to tarnish, and ease of cleaning . . . are so

marked that the great demand for it has caused numbers of inferior chromium plates to be marketed.

Crane Co., exercising the scrupulous care that has developed through 75 years, experience in manufacturing, uses only chromium of the highest grade. Chromium that, like U. S. P. pharmaceuticals, has met all the Bureau of Standards' requirements.

# CRANE

PLUMBING AND HEATING MATERIALS

CRANE CO., 1301 LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

*Branches and Sales Offices in One Hundred and Ninety Cities*

In comparison with the great institutions that contribute so much to Philadelphia's claim to the "World's Medical Center," it must be admitted that ours is but a modest contribution.

Compared, however, with similar facilities offered elsewhere, the contention that "one of the largest and most completely equipped establishments for the administration of all phases of PHYSIOTHERAPY is located in Philadelphia" is founded upon fact.

Occupying a whole floor in our own building, with thirty-two rooms available for patients' needs, with a capable staff of both sexes supplied with a host of devices, many of our own creation, it is pardonable, perhaps, to state that this

institution is unique amongst the illustrious list of Philadelphia's organizations.

During the sixteen years we have been privileged to serve outstanding members of the medical profession, a constant effort has been made to keep quarters, facilities and technique abreast of what the best minds in the profession lay down as the ideal. Ever increasing patronage by the profession suggests, perhaps, approval.

Quarters and facilities are not only open at all times for the inspection of members of the profession or lay men, but inspection is invited. Full explanation of technique employed is always forthcoming gladly.

Amongst the interesting devices created (covered by patents) during sixteen years experience in physiotherapy, the Honsaker Colonic Lavagatory is, perhaps, of most interest to members of the profession. This apparatus reduces to an almost completely mechanical operation what heretofore has been mainly a manual procedure lacking in delicacy. Drawing and tempering of water, gauging of temperature and maintenance of same, mixing of medicaments and transport to reservoir are matters controlled by a simple lever. Discharge is disposed of in a similar manner. Ease of application makes for thoroughness and ensures same. Three models are available.

NUMBER ONE—This is the major unit for office and hospital installation. It is almost completely mechanical and the salient features have been enumerated in the foregoing paragraph.

PRICE, F. O. B. Phila.....\$685

NUMBER TWO—This is the mobile unit that meets the demand for an apparatus that can be moved easily and quickly.

PRICE, F. O. B. Phila.....\$265

NUMBER THREE—A portable model, so compact that it may be carried in a 20-inch traveling bag and weighing but 6 pounds. Can be assembled or taken apart in two minutes.

PRICE, F. O. B. Phila.....\$65

#### MAKE REQUEST FOR BULLETIN WMC

by phone or mail and descriptive literature covering all three models will be sent without obligation together with an outline of purchase terms to suit the inquirer.

Rittenhouse 1316

## C. COY HONSAKER

*Physio-Therapist*

131 So. Twenty-second Street

PHILADELPHIA

16 Years  
of Service  
to the  
Profession

Honsaker  
Colonic Lavagatories  
Used by Leading  
Hospitals and Physicians

## Why Do Many Leading Physicians and Hospitals in Foreign Countries Buy Victor X-Ray Equipment?

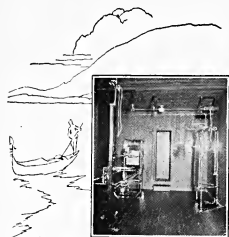
IN every civilized portion of this great, wide world, you are sure to find a group of men outstanding in their respective professions, because they are inspired in their aim to render fellow men a service eminently better than the generally accepted standard.

Where could such a high motive register greater benefits to humanity than through the physician in his community, clinic or hospital? The physician so inspired will invariably prove to be one who insists on having the best that science and research offer in drugs, instruments and equipment that comprise his armamentarium.

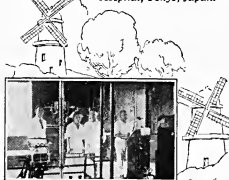
Why is Victor equipment found in use in all parts of the world, notwithstanding the fact that foreign manufactured equipment can be bought at prices considerably lower? The answer seems obvious enough. There is always a sufficient number of physicians and institutions who appreciate the advantages in having the best equipment available for their individual work, to justify the investment in a research and manufacturing organization that make possible this super-quality.

It is of more than passing interest to add that this class of business has made Victor X-Ray Corporation the largest organization in the world specializing in the manufacture of X-Ray and Physical Therapeutic apparatus.

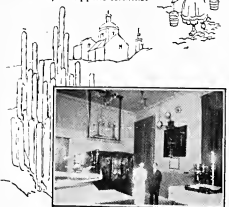
World-wide Victor Service is available through 48 service organizations established in 34 different countries, in addition to the 40 located in the principal cities of the United States and Canada.



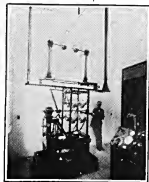
St. Luke's International Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.



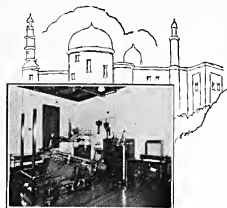
Southern Islands Hospital, Cebu, Philippine Islands.



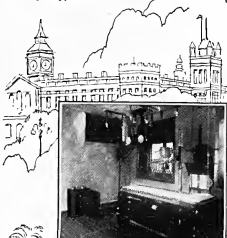
Hospital Das de Mayo, Lima, Peru.



Dr. A. Mayoral, Ponce, Porto Rico.



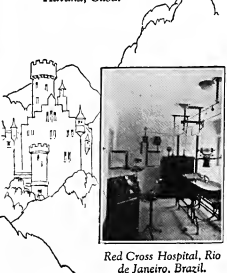
Lewisham Hospital, Sydney, Australia.



Kuling Sanitarium, Kuling, Kiangsi, China.



Dr. Filberto Rivero, Havana, Cuba.



Red Cross Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

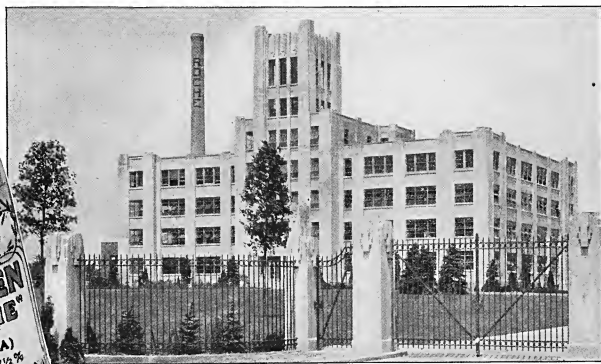
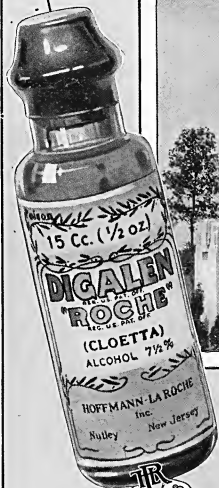
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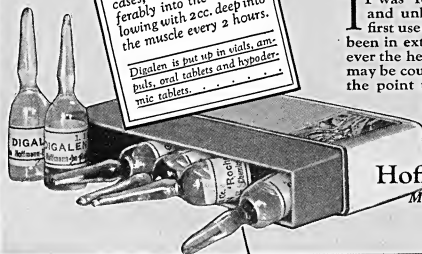
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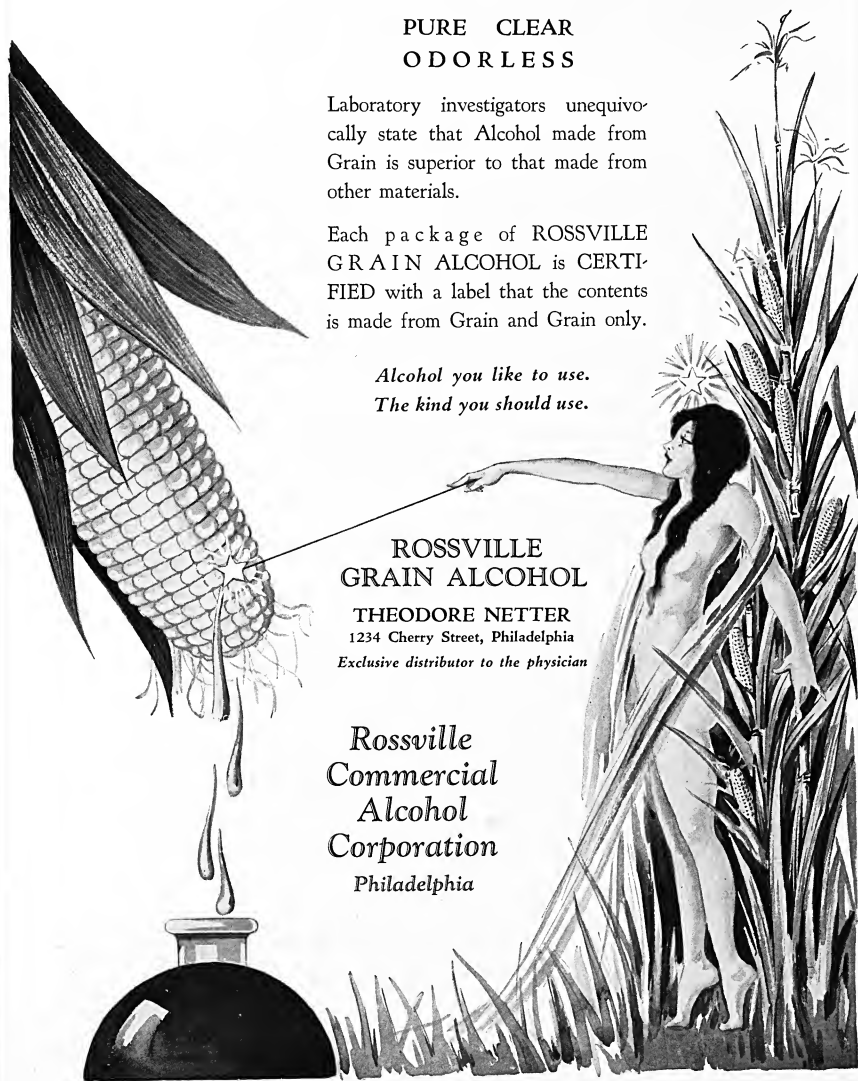
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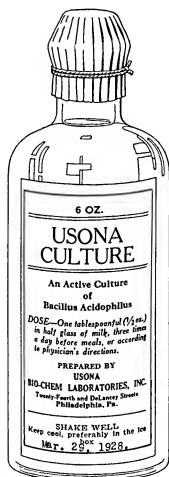
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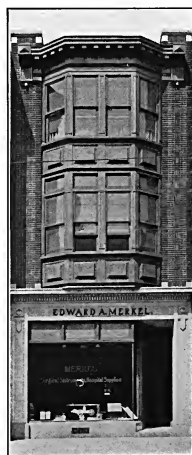
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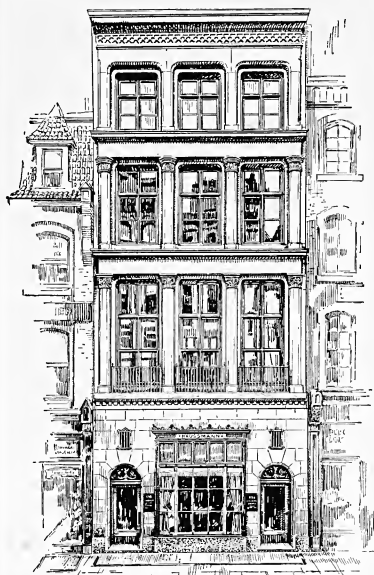
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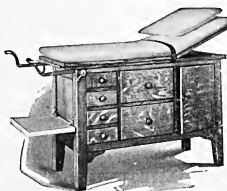
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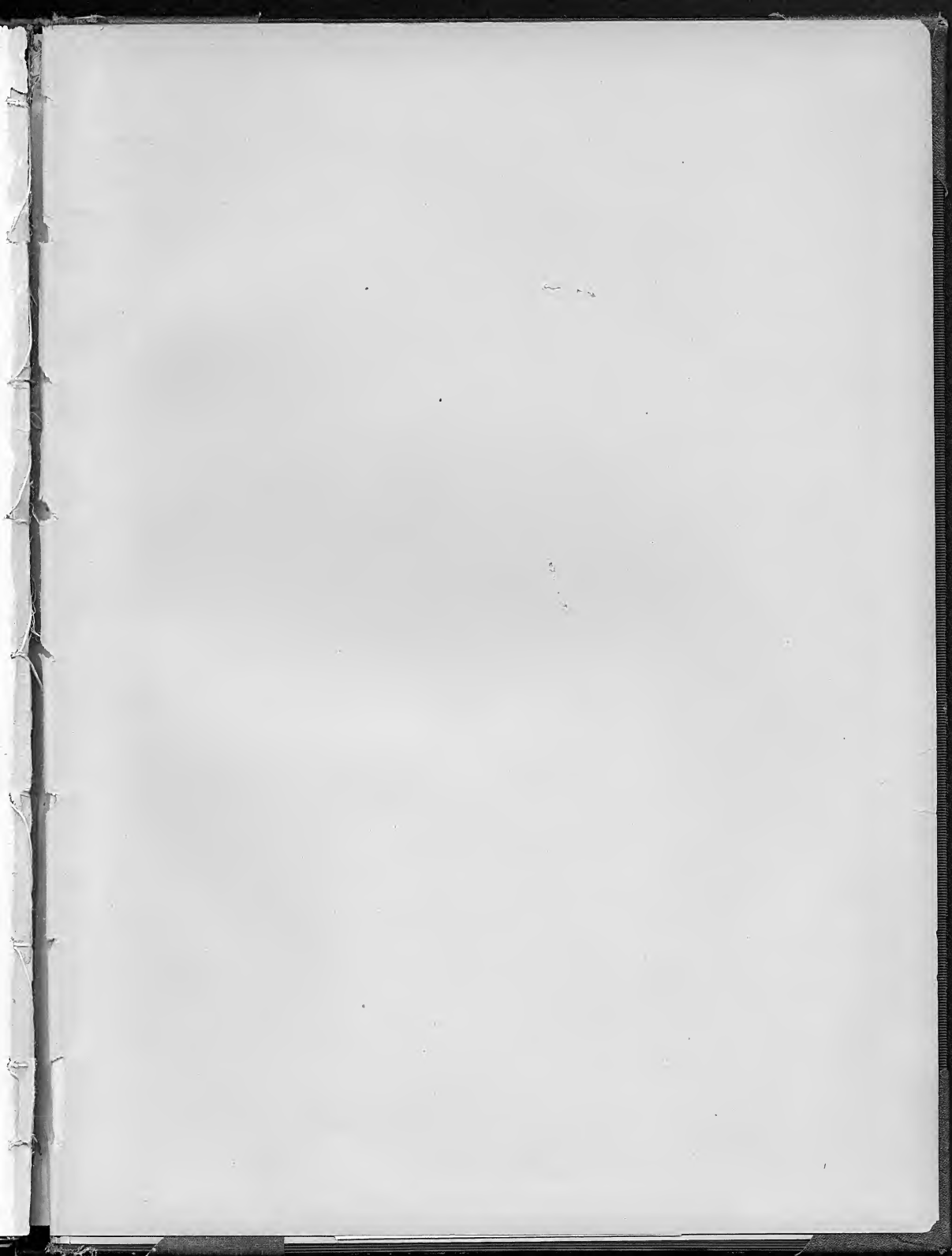
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